The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4885. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Napoleon and His Legislature Settle Their Differences.

Apprehension of Political Trouble in Spain.

Sentence of Fenians to Imprisonment for Life.

Speech by the Emperor of Austria to His Diet.

The Derby Won by Hermit in a Snow Storm.

The Atlantic Cable to be Repaired Within Three Days.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Trials—Flood and Duffy Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 22.

FLOOD and DUFFY, the Fenian prisoners who were recently convicted at Dublin, have been sentenced to imprisonment for life, at hard labor.

MCCLURE, another of the Fenian prisoners, was placed on his trial at Cork to-day.

The Derby Race—Hermit Wins in a Snow-storm.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 22—Evening.

The Derby race took place to-day. Although the weather was unfavorable, an immense assemblage of spectators was present. The race was won by *Hermit* in the midst of a snow-storm.

Death of Hon. Mr. Stanfield.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 22—Evening.

Hon. Mr. STANFIELD, member of Parliament and a firm friend of the United States during the rebellion, is dead.

The Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 22—Noon.

Mr. STEWART, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, published another communication in the London *Times* this morning. He says the broken Cable will be repaired and ready for business in three weeks from this date.

FRANCE.

The Reorganization of the Army.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 22.

The differences between the Emperor NAPOLEON and the Corps Legislatif, with regard to the army organization scheme, have been adjusted.

AUSTRIA.

Speech by the Emperor.

VIENNA, Wednesday, May 22—Evening.

The Emperor to-day made a speech from the throne to the members of the Upper and Lower Houses of the Austrian Diet.

SPAIN.

Apprehensions of a Political Crisis.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 22—Evening.

Accounts received here from Madrid, show that the internal troubles of Spain are increasing, and fears are entertained that a political crisis is at hand.

SWEDEN.

Honors to Capt. Ericsson.

STOCKHOLM, Wednesday, May 22.

The Swedish Parliament has passed resolutions in honor of Capt. ERICSSON.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 22—10 A. M.

Although the hour of regular business has not arrived, it is considered on the street that Consols will open at the closing rate of last evening.

Most of the American Securities may perhaps open a shade lower.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, May 22.

At a very late hour last night sales of United States Five-twenty Bonds were made at 77⅞.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 22—Noon.

Consols for money 93.

United States Five-twenties......72½
Illinois Central Shares......76¾
Erie Railway Shares......42¼

LONDON, Wednesday, May 22—2 P. M.

American Securities are quoted at this hour as follows:

United States Five-twenties......72¾
Illinois Central shares......76½
Erie Railway Shares......42½

LONDON, Wednesday, May 22—Evening.

Consols closed steady at 93 for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds......72½
Illinois Centrals......76½
Erie Shares......42¼

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, May 12—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77¾.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 22—A. M.

The prevailing opinion on the street is that the Cotton and most of the articles in the Breadstuffs and Provisions markets will open quiet and steady at the closing figures of last evening.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, May 22—10 A. M.

Sales of Petroleum have been made this morning at 43f. ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 22—Noon.

Cotton is tending downward. The estimated sales to-day are 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands 11d.; Middling Orleans 11¼d.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Wheat, sales of No 1 Red Milwaukee at 13s. 9d., and White California at 14s. 6d. Corn, 39s. 9d. Barley, 4s. 9d. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 41s. 6d.

PROVISIONS quiet. Pork, 80s.; Beef, 127s. 6d.; Bacon, 39s.; Lard, 51s. 6d.; Cheese, 67s.

PRODUCE—Ashes, 33s. Resin—Sales of Common at 7s. 3d., and Fine at 12s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine, 35s. 3d. Tallow, 43s. 9d. Cloverseed, 57s. Petroleum—Sales of Spirits at 11d., and Standard White at 1s. 3d.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 22—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 65s. Linseed Cakes, £9 15. Oils—Linseed, £39 10; Sperm, £131; Whale, £39,

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 22—2 P. M.

The Cotton market is quiet and steady, and prices are firm at the opening figures.

The Breadstuffs market is generally quiet. Corn has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 39s. 6d. per quarter for Mixed Western.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 22—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands......11d.
Middling Orleans......11¼d.

The sales of the day are reported at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs has been quiet during the day. Corn closed with a declining tendency; the last sales of mixed Western were made at 39s. 6d. ℔ quarter. Wheat, Barley and Oats unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market closed quiet, but quotations are generally unchanged. Pork was firm at 80s. @ bbl. Beef steady at 127s. 6d. Bacon 39s. ℔ cwt. Lard 51s. 6d. Cheese 67s. ℔ cwt. for fine American.

PRODUCE—Common Wilmington Resin firmer; sales at 7s. 6d. ℔ cwt.; Fine American unchanged, at 12s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 35s. 3d. Tallow, 43s. 9d. Petroleum—Spirits, 11d.; Refined, 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 22—Evening.

SUGAR—Sales of No. 12 Dutch Standard at 24s.
IRON—Scotch Pigs, 53s. 6d. ℔ ton.
OILS—Unchanged.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, May 22—Evening.

PETROLEUM—Sales of Standard White to-day at 42f. 50c. ℔ bbl.

MARINE NEWS.

Shipping Intelligence.

LONDONDERRY, Wednesday, May 22—10 A. M.

The steamship *Moravian*, Capt. ASTON, from Quebec, arrived here last evening on the way to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 22—2 P. M.

The ship *Sardis*, Capt. CUNNINGHAM, sailed from Newport for San Francisco to-day.

The ship *Surprise* also sailed to-day for San Francisco.

The Africa at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, May 21.

The steamship *Africa* arrived here at 2 o'clock P. M., and will sail this afternoon for Boston.

The China Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, May 22.

The steamship *China* sailed at noon to-day, taking sixteen passengers for Halifax and ninety-nine for Liverpool. She also takes $165,000 in specie.

A cold northeast rain storm prevails here.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 22.

THE PUBLIC FINANCES.

Certain correspondents of rebel and Copperhead papers have lately amused themselves, and deceived the public, with statements to the effect that the Treasury Department would need the aid of Congress at the July session in order to meet the maturing obligations of the current year. On this has been predicated the assurance that Congress will meet in July for the ostensible purpose of affording the needed relief, but really for the purpose of enacting further Radical legislation. Nothing is more unlikely than either of these contingencies. Congress will not meet in July and the Secretary of the Treasury would not ask for assistance if it did. He does not hesitate to say that while the revenues have fallen off from certain sources, and the expenditures have temporarily increased in certain respects, he nevertheless can get along very comfortably without the aid of Congress for the present, and that he does not know what aid he will eventually require until the close of the year.

The payments of gold interest for the month of May will reach $24,000,000, and the gold customs receipts will reach $14,000,000. The Internal Revenue will scarcely go beyond $14,000,000, which will pay the current expense of the Government, thus adding several millions to the national debt for May, which causes no uneasiness whatever to the Secretary.

As evidence of this it may be added that while he has to meet another large payment of gold-interest in July, the expenses of the Government to meet, and forty millions of compound-interest notes falling due in June and July, he does not expect to use the three per cents authorized at the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress until August. Although the revenues are lessening, the Secretary regards the stagnation of business as having at least one good effect in checking extravagant expenditures, and he expects to get along without difficulty. The least of all his needs is a session of Congress.

DEPARTMENT DELINQUENCIES.

Although no Committee on Retrenchment was appointed in the House at the last session, some of the prominent members of the Committee of the Thirty-ninth Congress, who have been reelected to the Fortieth, have interested themselves so far in expectation of reappointment as to make preparations for investigations into the affairs of several of the bureaus and departments of the Government, including the Pay Department, and the serious charges already made public against it in connection with the famous Loewenthal bounty swindles. Many new and interesting points of evidence have been elicited by parties interested in disproving the denials of officers inculpated by the previous charges, and a further *exposé* is promised by them.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

The reports from revenue officers throughout the country are now to the effect that much the larger portion of the whisky now being manufactured is going into bond ostensibly for export, but really, it is believed, for the purpose of evading the tax by fraud. This accounts largely for the falling off of the internal revenue receipts. The Treasury Department is engaged in rigorous endeavors to enforce the law.

The Treasury Department has received information from New-Orleans that Gen. STEEDMAN has recently made seizures of whisky and other liquors in that city to an amount rivaling the largest seizures of the palmiest days of New-York whisky frauds. He has closed a majority of the distilleries in the New-Orleans Revenue Collection District on account of fraudulent returns, and claims to have saved to the Government an immense sum of money by his vigilance.

The Department of Internal Revenue has received information from North Carolina to the effect that a large amount of whisky and apple-brandy has been seized by the Collector of the Fifth District of that State, and that he expects to make more extensive seizures than have been anticipated. The indications thus far received from the new Collectors throughout the entire South are that for the past two years the Revenue Department has virtually run itself, and that the Government has been defrauded out of more than two-thirds of the tax on distilled spirits.

THE NEW MINISTER TO BERLIN.

Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT arrived here this morning, and called upon the President and expressed his thanks personally for the unsolicited appointment as Minister to Prussia.

He subsequently called upon the Secretary of the Treasury, and this evening dined with the Secretary of State.

It is not yet determined when he will depart for Berlin.

THE NEW-ORLEANS DEFALCATION.

Mr. W. R. WHITAKER, Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans, has been suspended, and a successor will probably be appointed in a day or two. Mr. WHITAKER tendered his resignation, but the Secretary of the Treasury declined to accept it.

The Comptroller of the Currency has appointed CHARLES CASE, formerly member of Congress from the Fort Wayne District, Indiana, Receiver of the First National Bank of New-Orleans, which was the instrument of the Sub-Treasury defalcation.

It is a noteworthy incident that during the two day's financial panic in New-Orleans the City National Bank paid $610,000 ot the $670,000 it had on deposit, and that by thus sustaining its credit again, received the greater portion on deposit the next day.

THE ORDNANCE BUREAUS.

The members of the Joint Committee on Ordnance on the part of the House have agreed with Gen. BUTLER to meet in this city on the 31st inst., and will immediately proceed to the investigation of the management of the Ordnance Bureaus of the War and Navy Departments. Numerous parties, including NORMAN WIARD, of steel gun notoriety, who have grievances against those bureaus, are already here waiting the arrival of the Committee, intending to press their claims with renewed vigor.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals here to-day is Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS and family from Kentucky, and Judge ERSKINE, of Georgia.

Attorney-General STANBERY, who intended to leave for New-York last night to consult a physician in regard to his eyes, is still detained by the unfinished condition of his opinion, but will leave as soon as the pressure of official duty abates.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 22.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The following are extracts from letters received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office from Dr. HAYDEN, recently appointed to make a geological survey of the State of Nebraska:

"It is my purpose to spend every dollar in accumulating material for next Winter's labors. Mr. MEEK left some time ago for Iowa, to trace the coal beds into Nebraska. Mr. GILL is with him. I shall start on in one week with my outfit complete. I shall send you by express some photographs of Western scenery, which I desire to form part of the archives of the survey.

"The pictures of the Sioux Falls, Dakota Territory, you can use for your report, if you desire. The rocks are red quartzite, in which the red pipe stone is located. The falls form the finest water power in the West, and will at some future period be of immense value."

Dr. HAYDEN, in another letter, says:

"I have this day forwarded some photographs of Western scenery, which I hope will be of service to you in forming an idea of the country. If the money will permit I shall endeavor to have some of the most interesting points in the State photographed, and forwarded to you at once. I have the promise of photographs from the neighboring Territories."

RULES AND FORMS IN BANKRUPTCY.

As erroneous statements have recently been published with regard to the rules and forms in bankruptcy, there is official authority for stating that these, as drafted by Representative JENCKES, of Rhode Island, were generally accepted and approved, and will be carefully corrected before being printed and distributed. The Manual of Bankruptcy, by CLINTON RICE, Esq., the Secretary of the Commission in Bankruptcy, will be a complete hand-book for officers of the Court and the Bar, containing about four hundred pages, while the orders and forms as printed by order of the Senate will be in the pamphlet form of an ordinary Congressional document.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The next Treasury monthly statement will show a slight increase of the public debt, owing to the large amount of $25,000,000 recently paid as interest on the public securities, and the smallness of the receipts from Internal Revenue sources, which, according to estimates, will not exceed $15,000,000 for the present month. The revenues, however, will be largely increased during June, the income tax being then due.

JULY SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The statements recently made as to a session of Congress in July, with a view to relieve the Treasury, are mere speculations, and certainly no prominent officer connected with that branch of the public service has made any such suggestion, as there is no probability that the Treasury will be embarrassed, and as confidence is expressed in its ability to meet all accruing obligations.

RUSSIAN-AMERICA.

A map has just been printed at the Coast Survey Office, for the State Department, showing the extent and character of the recently acquired Russian-American Possessions.

RUN ON A NEW-ORLEANS BANK.

A letter from New-Orleans to an officer of the Treasury Department, says that in the recent run on the City National Bank, that institution paid out in two days $610,000 out of $675,000 on deposit.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

There has been compiled at the Bureau of Statistics, an abstract of the reports of the examinations of vessels having on board passengers other than cabin passengers, which arrived at the port of New-York during April last, from which it appears that fifty-three vessels were examined, of which forty were steamships and thirteen sailing vessels. All the arrivals, but one, were from the northern ports of Europe; the exception was an Italian bark from Genoa. The total number of passengers brought were 24,948; of which 9,250 were females. Some of the vessels examined appeared to have carried more passengers than the law allows, and in several instances the vessels so offending were reported to the Collector of the Port for prosecution.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. John L. Simonson retired, relieved from recruiting service at Indianapolis. First Lieut. S. A. Boice, Ninth Cavalry, has been ordered to report to the commanding officer at Carlisle Barracks. Capt. Joseph Gillette, Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieut. J. Sheets, Thirty-fifth Infantry, and Second Lieut. C. M. Bailey, Fifth Infantry, have been granted thirty days' delay in reporting to their regiments.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Detached—First Assistant Engineer Robert Potts, from special duty on board the *Richmond*, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron; passed Assistant Surgeon H. S. Pitkin, from the *Guard* and placed on waiting orders; Second Assistant Engineer Nelson Ross, from special duty on the *Richmond* and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon George L. Simpson, been ordered to the *Guard*.

The following officers have received their positions in the naval service: Acting Ensign George M. Smith and mate L. C. Cowan, of the *Lenapee*, and mate Henry D. Oler, of the Naval Academy.

Mayor and Chief of Police of Mobile Deposed by Gen. Pope.

MOBILE, Wednesday, May 22.

An order was issued this evening, by direction of Major-Gen. POPE, deposing the present Mayor and Chief of Police, and appointing GUSTAVUS HORTON Mayor, and Col. DIMON Chief of Police.

Ex-Mayor WITHERS, in a letter to Col. SHEPHERD, says, "he submits to the argument of the bayonet," and vacates his office. He adds that he was elected to office while a paroled prisoner, and was not allowed by the military to discharge its duties until he had been pardoned by the President and had taken an oath to support the Constitution and Government. He says during his continuance in office he has not been untrue to the letter and spirit of the oath, and solemnly protests against the imputation implied by his removal.

He, in conclusion, thanks Col. SHEPHERD for the uniform kindness and consideration with which he has been treated.

Michigan Constitutional Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, May 22.

In the Constitutional Convention to-day, a motion to appoint a Committee to investigate the eight-hour labor system was lost by a large majority.

Numerously-signed temperance petitions were presented.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The Santiago de Cuba Ashore on Absecom Beach.

Five Passengers and Two of the Crew Lost.

Burning of the Propeller Wisconsin on the St. Lawrence River.

THIRTEEN PASSENGERS DROWNED.

Wreck of the Steamship Planet Off Texas.

Yesterday, about noon, the news reached the City by telegram from Atlantic City, N. J., that the steamship *Santiago de Cuba*, of the North American Steamship Company, had run ashore within five miles of that place, and that six lives had been lost during the efforts of the passengers to effect a landing. The news caused considerable excitement throughout the City during the day, among those who read it in the second editions of the morning papers; and when the tidings spread toward evening, although no additional details were given, the anxiety became general. The fact that the vessel had 350 passengers on board, mainly returning from California, and many of them having relatives in the City, and that the names of the drowned were not given in the dispatch, did not lessen the excitement, which was shown in the frequent inquiries made at the office of the Company, No. 54 Exchange-place, and at that of the agent, D. H. CARRINGTON, in West-street, corner of Warren. At 1 o'clock the Company received a second dispatch—this time from one of their own employes, returning from California—that the steamer could be saved; that the passengers were landing, and asking assistance. On receipt of the telegram, the Coast Wrecking Company's powerful steamship was dispatched to the assistance of the stranded vessel, having on board the agent of the line, Mr. CARRINGTON. At 3 o'clock the steamship *Saratoga* also left for the scene, bringing with her Mr. BABCOCK, the Company's general agent, and at 6 o'clock she, in turn, was followed by the steamer *Saxon*, Capt. SAMUELS, President of the Submarine Wrecking Company.

The *Santiago de Cuba* is reputed a fast sailer, and a staunch and seaworthy vessel, although she has seen some hard service. She was built in this City, and purchased in 1862 by the Government from the Spanish firm whose property she then was. How she figured when on service as one of the Gulf Squadron is well known to the public, and better still to the men who manned her and shared her large earnings of prize money. She was purchased from the Government at the close of the war by the North Atlantic Transportation Company, and since then has been trading between Greytown and New-York. She is of about 1,300 tons burden, and has passenger-carrying capacity for 600. She is not constructed to carry much freight, but rather to attain speed under light burden. On this home trip, she is reported, as before stated, to have had 350 passengers on board, mainly Californians. It is supposed that during the thick weather of Tuesday night and yesterday morning, reckoning was lost, and that with the northeast winds then blowing, she was driven on the quicksands of Absecom Beach. It will be remembered that the *Santiago de Cuba* was out in the gale in which the *Evening Star* was lost, and just succeeded in weathering that storm.

LATER.

The following note received from the owners of the vessel, confirms the news first given by telegram—that six lives were lost in the effort to effect a landing, but fails to give the names of the drowned:

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 54 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 22—6 P. M., 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We received information this morning at 12 o'clock, that our steamship *Santiago de Cuba* was ashore five miles below Atlantic City, on the Jersey coast. At 1 o'clock P. M. a second telegram informed us that the steamer was in good order, landing passengers and asking assistance. The powerful steamship of the Coast Wrecking Company, with all necessary appliances, was dispatched at 1 o'clock, having our agent, Mr. D. H. CARRINGTON, on board. By the generous offer of Messrs. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, the steamship *Saratoga*, left at 3 o'clock, having on board our General Agent, Capt. D. S. BABCOCK. We also arranged with Capt. SAMUELS, President of the Submarine Wrecking Company, to dispatch their staunch steamer *Saxon* at 6 P. M., to render every possible assistance. Up to this time of writing, although we have received several dispatches, no casualties whatever are reported.

LATER.—We have received telegram. The passengers and baggage were all landed in safety, except four passengers and two of the crew, who were accidentally drowned.

CHARLES DANA, Vice-President.

By a still later telegram we learn that the number drowned is seven, named as follows: Miss EUNICE SALONE GROSS, Miss SARAH MCAVOY, Mrs. MARY WATKINS, Mrs. MARCELLA RICKERS, MARTIN MCNULTY, JOHN SMITH and MARY LOUISA GROSS.

An inquest was held and a verdict returned of "accidental drowning." Two of the bodies, those of JOHN SMITH and MARY L. GROSS, were not recovered when the dispatch left.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May, 22.

With reference to the disaster to the *Santiago de Cuba*, I learn the following particulars from passengers who arrived in this city late this afternoon. The steamer left Greytown May 14, with 345 passengers, a number of whom were ladies. Nothing unusual occurred until the steamer was off Hatteras 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when a slight shock was felt by persons on deck, which gave them the impression that the steamer had struck ground. The officers, however, deny that such was the case. Tuesday evening it was quite foggy; but after midnight it became clear, and a smooth sea running. The vessel struck off Atlantic House at about 4 A. M. this morning. The passengers attribute the cause of the accident to gross negligence on the part of Capt. BOEHM and other officers. Rumors are afloat that intoxication had something to do with it, and it is thought by some that the whole affair was brought about through bribery, the *Santiago de Cuba* being of the opposition line. No efforts were made to launch boats till 7:30 o'clock. At that hour a life-boat was got ready, and Capt. KELLY and a number of lady passengers reached shore in safety. Another boat was then launched, of which Capt. PATTON took command. This also reached shore without accident. One of the boats then returned to the steamer, and took a line to the beach, but for some reason the line was not made taught and could not be used. Soon after the other boat, with KELLY, returned to the vessel and took off eleven passengers. When within fifty yards of the shore the boat capsized and four ladies and two officers were drowned. When assistance reached the boat two ladies were discovered clinging to the inner cross-pieces. They were nearly exhausted and almost speechless, but recovered consciousness on application of proper remedies.

A raft was also sent off from the steamer, which was worked to the shore in good order. When going back to the vessel one man washed overboard and drowned. The remaining men clung to oars and pieces of timber and were saved. Nothing more was done to save the passengers till the wreckers appeared. They immediately set to work under the supervision of Capt. TOWNSEND, and by 2 o'clock this afternoon all on board were on dry land. The names of the lost are Mrs. Emma S. Gross, Miss Mary Louisa Gross, Miss Mary Watkins, Miss Sarah McElroy, Miss M. Ricker, Morton McNulty and John Smith. The steamer lies near the lighthouse, a short distance from the shore and three miles from Dry Inlet. No difficulty is experienced in reaching her at low tide. After first striking she ran three hundred feet before coming to a dead stop. Efforts to work her off proved unavailing. At last accounts she was reported to have seven feet of water in her hold. The paddle-wheels are more or less injured. Her freight, consisting of India rubber and provisions, is being removed to the shore by the wreckers. All the personal baggage is saved. About thirty passengers came up on the train to-night. Arrangements have been made by which most of the passengers will be conveyed to New-York to-morrow. A special train left here for Atlantic City at 4 P. M. Much credit is given to Capt. PRIM, a passenger, who made himself conspicuous in saving lives. One of the officers who was drowned is also greatly praised for his noble, self-sacrificing conduct. It is said that Capt. BOEHM remained on board the steamer till the last, not daring to go ashore for fear of being mobbed by the incensed passengers. Should the sea continue calm, it is believed the steamer will be got afloat without further damage.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY ON THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

Burning of the Propeller Wisconsin—Thirteen Passengers Drowned—The Vessel a Total Loss.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Wednesday, May 22.

Last night at 1 o'clock the propeller *Wisconsin* was burned three miles from Cape Vincent, and from 25 to 30 lives were lost.

The boat was run ashore on Grenadier Island, above Cape Vincent, and all the passengers who obeyed the Captain's orders and remained on board were saved. The propeller belonged to the Northern Transportation Line, and was upward bound. She will probably be a total loss.

Among the lost are the mate, two engineers and the steward.

The hull of the ill-fated vessel is ashore on Grenadier Island.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CAPE VINCENT, N. Y., Wednesday, May 22.

The following are the particulars of the loss of the *Wisconsin*, and are as correct as can be obtained amid the confusion which prevails here:

The propeller *Wisconsin* left her dock about 11 o'clock last night; when at the head of Grenadier Island, about two miles from the shore, she was discovered to be on fire. It was the Captain's watch, and he ordered the boats to be got ready for the shore, and made preparations for the safety of the passengers.

The propeller now lies about six rods from the shore and is a total loss.

She had about seventy passengers on board, but it cannot exactly be ascertained how many were lost. Seven bodies have been found.

The people of this place are doing everything in their power for the comfort of the rescued passengers.

The following is a list of the lost and saved, as nearly as can be ascertained:

SAVED.

George Ashworth, Lawrence, Mass.
J. Cook, Westmeath, C. W.
Alvin Joiner, Forestville, Mich.
James R. Dean, Lawrence, Mass.
C. W. Joiner, Royalville, Vt.
Robert Chisholm, Wm. Chisholm, John Chisholm. (The wife, son and two daughters of the latter were lost.)
John Cascaden, Centreville.
Ira Creed, Pottsdam, N. Y.
D. C. Forest, Carthage.
M. Carroll, Kingston.
Samuel Dealtie, Kingston.
John Dallerbough, Smith's Falls.
C. W. T. Wright, (second cook.)
Mary McCelhans, (cabin maid.)
James Mayalle, Medina.
P. H. Perry, Russel, Canada East.
O. D. Shaver, (wheelsman.)
D. Fisher.
A. Welden Saulsdry and two children, Alexandria.
S. C. Fuller, Odessa, C. W.
Mrs. Daunie and one girl, Brockville.
Mrs. Tallman and one boy, Oswego.
T. F. Frazier, Prescott.
L. Latinie, wife and six children.
Wm. Cousin, John McNeal, Grandville, C. E.
Rev. J. M. Armons, wife and four children, Craftsburgh, Vt.
Alvin Richards, D. S. Reed, Maanchester, N. H.
Mark Richards, Alvin Reed, C. W. Clough, Mrs. Geo. A. Richards, C. W. Reed, Emma Richards, Mrs. Gallagher, (her husband was lost,) all of Pembroke, C. E.
Mrs. Dine, Oswego.
R. T. Fuller, Odessa.
Samuel Fullerton, North Gere.
Lucinda Filterlie.

NAMES OF THE CREW.

Captain Townsend.
James Shaver, second mate.
C. W. Haven, wheelsman.
C. W. Dodge, steward.
Warren Tracy, cabin-boy.
Edward Masterson, porter.
Joseph Strong, fireman.
Joseph Johnson, fireman, and three deck hands, names unknown.

The following is a list of those known to be lost:

LOST.

Mrs. C. Chisholm, of Chateaugay.
Miss Mary Ann Chisholm.
Miss Catharine Chisholm.
Master Thomas Chisholm.
Mrs. Nancy Creed, Pottsdam.
Miss Catharine Creed.
Frederick Creed.
Mr. Gallagher, Pembroke, C. E.
A. F. Morrison, first engineer, of Clayton.
A. W. Morrison, second engineer, of Clayton.
John Powers, first mate, of Ogdensburgh.
Edward McCormit, Ogdensburgh.
David Foran, of Prescott.

Wreck of the Steamship Planet.

From the Galveston (Texas) Civilian, May 14.

The steamship *Planet*, from New-Orleans to Indianola, encountered the late severe storm on the 5th inst. and sprung a-leak soon after, and at 6 o'clock P. M. foundered, about forty miles from the mouth of the San Bernard River. As the ship was going down, one of the sailors cut the life-boat loose, and, together with two other sailors, jumped into it and succeeded in saving themselves. The first mate swam off from the sinking ship and was picked up by the life-boat. Capt. JONES and the rest of the officers and crew of the ill-fated vessel, numbering fourteen persons, remained on board, and when last seen were clinging to the planks and floating *debris* of the ship. The life-boat attempted to go to their assistance, but was prevented from reaching them in consequence of the heavy sea prevailing at the time. They are all supposed to be lost. The mate and the three men, after drifting about at sea for five days, without food or water, finally succeeded in reaching land at the mouth of the Brazos, near Velasco. The three sailors started on foot for this city, and arrived here about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. the mate being too feeble to walk remained at Velasco.

MEXICAN NEWS.

A Vague Postscript—Proclamation by Juarez.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 22.

The following information has been received here from Vera Cruz. It appears in the postscript of a letter dated May 4, 1867:

The Bureau of the Imperial Commissioner has received a dispatch from the interior, it is not known whether from Queretaro or from Mexico. Its contents have not been made public. But what I can assure you of is the fact that the bearer of the dispatch was immediately taken to the Castle, where he is still kept and not permitted to communicate with any one. No doubt therefore exists that the news contained in the dispatch must be very satisfactory to the Imperialists since they take so much pains to conceal it.

The following is a translation of a decree of the President of Mexico, dated April 23, and received at the Department of State on the 21st inst.:

"BENITO JUAREZ, Constitutional President of the United States of Mexico, to its inhabitants, greeting: Know ye, that by virtue of the ample powers with which I am invested, I am pleased to issue the following decree:

It is hereby declared that the port of Tampico is closed to foreign and coasting trade so long as it remains disobedient to the Government. Therefore, I order this to be printed, published, circulated and enforced, according to law.

(Signed) BENITO JUAREZ.

PALACE OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, IN SAN LUIS POTOSI, April 23, 1867.

The Boat Race at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, May 22.

The judges and referee met this forenoon, and after a careful examination of all the facts in regard to HAMILL's claim that BROWN fouled him, left the decision to the referee, P. COUGHEY, of Pittsburgh. The latter decided that BROWN won the race and the stakes, and the championship of the United States is now transferred to him. HAMILL's friends are quite indignant at the turn affairs have taken, and another race is on the tapis.

Judge Kelley at Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, May 22.

Judge KELLEY passed through here last night,

THE CORIELL MURDER.

Trial of Bridget Durgan at New-Brunswick, N. J.—Third Day's Proceedings—The Wounds and How They Were Inflicted—Medical Testimony—Attempt of the Accused to Implicate Others.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Wednesday, May 22, 1867.

The trial of BRIDGET DURGAN, the servant girl charged with murdering her mistress, Mrs. CORIELL, at Newmarket, was resumed at 10 A. M. this morning. The interest in the case among the people hereabouts does not flag. The guilt of the accused seems to be a foregone conclusion among outsiders, and when the counsel for the prosecution makes a good point there is a sympathetic buzz and flutter throughout the court-room. The accused, on the contrary, expresses confidence that she will be acquitted. Her demeanor to-day was, as usual, unflurried, except that while Dr. NEWELL, Mr. DEWITT and Mr. MORRIS were giving their testimony she exhibited some nervousness. The following is the testimony of to-day:

Mrs. Matilda Snediker, of Newmarket, sworn—I was at Dr. Coriell's house on Feb. 25, at about half-past two P. M.; before the murder; I left a few minutes before five, P. M.; Mrs. Coriell was dressed in a black rep dress when I left; she partially dressed herself while I was there; this dress (the dress in which the body was found) is not the same dress; she was well and cheerful when I left; I never saw her again till I saw her dead at Mr. Hillyer's; at half-past five o'clock, when I left Dr. Coriell's, the doctor, his wife, Bridget and the baby were there; he sent a girl named Ellen (a former servant of his) to the post-office to tell Asa Bush to come and hitch up his horse; Ellen came to Dr. Coriell's between three and four o'clock, and was there half an hour; Ellen took some raisins from Mrs. Coriell, which the latter was seeding, saying she would seed them; this knife (the knife formerly exhibited) is the knife she used in seeding the raisins; I never saw the knife bent before as it is now; about two o'clock on the night of the murder I was at Mr. Hillyer's and saw the body of Mrs. Coriell; the body was in this calico dress (the dress previously exhibited;) this dress was bloody, and this hole was burned in it; a flannel skirt she had on was burned in the same way; the witness testified to the wounds of the deceased, and the general appearance of the body when she helped prepare it for burial; the bloody clothing of the deceased was identified by the witness; in removing these articles she said they made no cuts with scissors or knife.

Cross-examined—When I was at Mrs. Coriell's, the day of the murder. I saw nothing out of the way in Bridget's conduct; I have often seen her; she was quiet and peaceable; Mrs. Coriell told me the day before she died that Bridget was a civil, quiet girl, and that she had discharged her because she could not afford to pay her $8 a month with little to do; she had only one objection to her, and that was that she was not very neat; Mr. Coriell said Bridget was going away the next morning, and had been washing up her clothes that day to go; I recognize the knife because it was an old worn out knife which had been in Mrs. Coriell's father's family.

Mrs. Phœbe E. Nelson testified to the appearance of the body and clothing of the deceased after the murder, and to the appearance of a skirt belonging to the accused, from which, when she saw it, a spot of blood had apparently been attempted to be washed out. At four o'clock P. M., the day after the murder, I, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Olmstead asked the accused if she knew anything about the murder; she said, "I know, but I won't tell; I was going to tell the Doctor, but some one came in and accused me of the murder, and it made me mad and I wouldn't tell him;" we said, "Bridget, if you know you ought to tell; if you know and won't tell, they'll punish you;" she made the same answer over and over more than a dozen times; she said she felt sorry for the Doctor and would have told him had they not accused her of it; she said, "You all think I done it, and ain't that enough?" We told her we should not think she would have done so, when Mrs. Coriell had been so kind to her; she said the doctor and Mrs. Coriell had both been kind to her; we examined Bridget, and found three or four cuts on the left hand, between the thumb and forefinger, and one on the outside of the third finger; she said she made them washing; she had a bruise on the breast, but said the cow had kicked her there, and her Doctor would say so; Asa Bush said it was so; they were all slight cuts; I should judge they were done by a knife. (Ruled out.)

Cross-examined—We examined Bridget's clothing; she had four or five different waists on; she seemed several times on the point of telling us about the murder; she said, "If Dr. Coriell comes here I'll tell all about it."

To the Attorney-General—She had on three or four delaine and calico dress waists, one over the other, and as many skirts of different kinds; I don't know whether they were skirts of dresses or old skirts used as petticoats.

Mrs. Charlotte A. Grinell testified to the appearance of the body and clothing of Mrs. Coriell after the murder, and proceeded: I observed Bridget in the kitchen of Dr. Coriell's house the morning after the murder, at about 6 A. M., standing by a table washing a towel; one end of it was dry and the other in the bowl; as I stepped in she was facing me, but turned directly around so that her side was toward me; I said, "This is dreadful, isn't it?" She replied, "Yes;" I said, "You were in this room (the kitchen) were you, with the baby?" She said, "I was sitting here with the baby," pointing between herself and the outside door, (she was standing between the two windows at the table: I said, "You went from this room out?" she said, "yes;" when I first went into the room she was going from the well with a pitcher of water. [The witness minutely described the deep gashes in Mrs. Coriell's right hand, to which feathers were adhering.] There were six large gashes on the head; several locks of hair were found loose when we combed her hair; I counted twenty-six gashes in all, beside those in the hand; there were seven on the body, the rest were about the head and neck, and scratches and just cuts of the skin all over the body; I should think there had been a dozen attempts to cut the throat; I saw about a dozen marks about the neck that had just cut the skin; there was a wound in the right groin about an inch in length, another on the left side higher, near the bowels; there was a long cut on the right leg, I should think a finger in length; the other cuts on the body were on the right side, and not large; her right leg was black and blue nearly all over; both her arms were bruised, the right arm very much so; her face was badly bruised, and very much swollen; there was a wound in the fleshy part of the left shoulder; there was one wound that a piece of flesh as large as my two fingers had been taken out; it was of an oval shape, about 1½ inches across in the left shoulder; it was very much torn; a piece of flesh was hanging, which we placed back; by the side of this was a large gash, 2 or 2½ inches in length; there was a cut nearly through the right ear; in putting her in her coffin, [here the witness was much affected,] we noticed perhaps two dozen short cuts in the back of the neck, extending down the spine, done apparently with a knife held as a dirk.

Dr. Charles H. Stillman testified concerning the wounds of Mrs. Coriell, to the same effect as the last witness. Some of the wounds seemed to be made with a sharp instrument, and some with a dull instrument; some were contusions; the deep cut on the hand might have been made by a knife drawn through the hand; it would be difficult to produce them in any other way; there was one wound on the left cheek, just outside of the angle of the eye—a sharp, clean cut, one-fourth of an inch long, reaching the bone; that was the only pure incised wound, except one through the right cheek; the incised wounds might have been made with this knife (shown to witness) before it was blunted and bent; the wounds with ragged edges might have been produced by this knife in its present state with the blunt point; there were two of these latter wounds over the right ear—one, nearly two inches long, through the scalp; one parallel with this, three-fourths of an inch long above it, which glanced along the skull; one superficial wound was on the right side of the chin; one was on the stenro-cleids-mastoid muscle—a larcerated wound tearing upon the jugular vein; this wound commenced at the side of the neck, growing deeper till it caught under the muscle; it was made by a knife or sharp instrument; such a wound would cause death by hemorrhage if not attended to, or instantly by suddenly admitting air to the heart; that wound might have been made by the point of this knife used as a dirk; there was one large lacerated wound on the left shoulder, in the angle between the collar bone and the shoulder blade; it was half an inch deep, and went in ragged and came out clean; there were a dozen contusions on the fore part of the throat as if made with a dull instrument, as the dull edge of a chisel; they might have been made with this knife; there were black and blue spots on the fore-arms; the blood was extravasated under the skin, which would not have been the case if they had not been made before death; I should think they were made an hour or two at least before death; such swellings never take place after death; there were numerous slighter bruises on the neck which might have been marks of nails; there was a mark of teeth in front of the left ear; there were wounds on each thigh near the groin; each was about an inch in length; they might have been made with the same instrument; I think Mrs. Coriell died from hemorrhage caused by her wounds; I judge so from the perfectly bloodless condition of her body; there was no marks of an attempt to do violence to her person; I copied the marks of teeth with ink, tracing them carefully; (document exhibited;) this is the copy and it is accurate; I am a practical dentist and physician also; there were four red marks of congested blood where the teeth touched the skin, showing that they were made before death; the contusions might possibly have been made five minutes before death; some of the contused wounds might have been made by a chair or fist.

Dr. A. D. Newell, Dentist, sworn: I have seen the accused twelve or twenty times; I took an impression of her mouth two weeks ago and made a cast of it; (cast exhibited;) this is an impression of her upper jaw; there are no two jaws alike that I have ever seen; there is an irregularity in the circle of this jaw and of the level of the teeth; it is a rather narrow jaw; (Dr. Stillman's copy of the imprint of teeth on Mrs. Coriell's neck was shown to witness;) there are five teeth in the cast which fit this imprint exactly; in every respect they correspond; I have examined hundreds of thousands of mouths; not one in a thousand would have four teeth together fitting the diagram so perfectly as those in this jaw; to find another cast like this would be very unusual.

Dr. Dayton Decker sworn: I went to Dr. Coriell's house the night of the murder soon after twelve o'clock; there was a very hot stove there and a close smell; I saw the accused there; I asked her if she was the servant girl and she said she was; I asked her if she knew anything about the occurrence; I don't recollect that she replied; I asked her if she knew who did it; she said two men came there about ten and a half o'clock; she said Mrs. Coriell let them in the sitting room door from the piazza; I asked if she noticed them particularly; she said one was a pretty large man with dark whiskers; she said she was in the kitchen when she saw him; she said the other man then stood out by the door; I asked her what she did; she did not answer that I know of; she said Mrs. Coriell wanted her to go and call the Doctor; I asked her if she saw that man make any attack on Mrs. Coriell; she said she did not that she knew of; I asked why she left her in that situation; she did not answer, but afterward said she took the child and went to the neighbors; I asked her what she was doing in the kitchen; she said she was taking care of the baby; I asked her why she was up so late; she said Mrs. Coriell was afraid to retire, felt uneasy, and wanted Bridget to sit up with her; I asked her if she could recognize the men; she did not answer but turned away from me; she seemed to be excited and I tried to calm her down. The witness corroborated the testimony of Dr. Stillman concerning the nature of the wounds and the manner of their infliction. He continued: I asked her at another time who it was that bit Mrs. Coriell; she turned her head away and did not answer; I said "Bridget if you know, why not tell us, [so that we can know?" again she turned away and moved off from me; a third time I asked her and she did as before.

Josiah H. Dewitt, of East Orange, N. J., testified that he was at Dr. Coriell's house the morning after the murder: he looked, with others, for tracks in the snow of the burglars then supposed to have murdered Mrs. Coriell, but failed to find any; at the foot of the stairs coming down from Bridget's bedroom to the kitchen I saw a calico dress; [the dress was shown to the witness;] that is the dress, but when I saw it it was not in the same condition as now; now it is in pieces, then it was whole, except that one or two breadths were torn out of the left side; there were spots of blood on it; more than I see now; the body had a spot of blood which looked more distinct than it does now; there was a hole burned in it, which I see now; looking further, I found in a tub under a bench, just outside of the house, a child's flannel skirt, with marks of blood, and a child's nightgown, with what seemed spots of blood on it; in the kitchen I picked up a crash towel; half of it was clean; the other half had evidently been washed out, was half dry, and looked as if it had been dipped in blood; I found a broom in the corner in the kitchen; on the broom-handle there was blood in an indentation; apparently the handle had been washed off, but in wiping it blood had been left in the indentation; I think it was not entirely dry; during the Coroner's inquest I stood opposite the west window of the sitting-room; the table was right next the window, and beyond it was the defendant; when she was told to hold her hand up to let the jury see if there were any marks on her hands, I noticed that she covered the cuts between her finger and her thumb with her thumb; I noticed on her upper lip a piece of skin had been taken off about one-third of the size of a three-cent piece; the water was oozing out of it, and at intervals she would run her tongue out and lick it; I noticed on the left side of her cheek a red mark as of a scratch, not through the skin, and one on her neck on the other side.

Isaac Hillyer, sworn: I was awakened between twelve and one o'clock, on the night of Feb. 25, by my wife, who, after a few seconds' pause, said she believed there had been a murder at Dr. Coriell's; I told her she must be mistaken, as she was nervous and had awakened me so before; I looked out of my window at Dr. Coriell's house and saw nothing; there was no light there; I looked again, and still saw nothing unusual; I went to the front of the house and presently heard a bell ring; then I went back in the bedroom, turned the light up, dressed, and then Mr. Little came; this was fifteen or twenty minutes after my wife alarmed me; I gave Mr. Little a light and followed him shortly. [The witness repeated the details concerning putting out the fire. In helping to do so he kicked in the sash of the window of the bedroom, called for water, and poured it in. In the bedroom he picked up a child's flannel petticoat from the floor and laid it on the sideboard in the sitting-room. There was blood on it.]

Mrs. Catharine Lawrence sworn: I saw the defendant at Mrs. Coriell's house on Feb. 26, at half-past three P. M.; we went up in the northeast room, and examined Bridget's person; I saw three cuts on her hand and one on the third finger; she had three or four suits on; I examined a white skirt of the prisoner's; I noticed that it had been washed in one large spot, and the rest had been smoothly ironed. [The witness identified the skirt.] I said was not this a dreadful accident; she said "Yes;" I asked if she knew who did it; she said she did; she said she would not tell me who did it, for a gentleman had made her so mad in the morning she would be hung before she would tell; she said the Doctor and his wife had both used her well, as a father and mother; she said she would tell who did it the day of the trial—not before.

Cross-examination—I have seen Bridget at Mrs. Coriell's before the murder; as far as I saw she was quiet and well-behaved.

James Wilson, sworn: I was at Dr. Coriell's house on Feb. 26; I saw Bridget there; I took charge of her; I asked her if she had anything to say, saying we would now give her time to say it; that if anybody helped her do it now was the time to say it; she said she would tell no one what she did, nor who was with her; that she had told the Doctor (Coriell) all she calculated to tell any one; before that I saw the skirt just shown, part of which I think had been washed; Mr. Morris marked it, and I know it by the marks.

John M. Morris corroborated the testimony of the two last preceding witnesses, and added: Bridget told me that some one at the Coroner's inquest had said she had done this murder, and she would like them to prove it; she told me that the best friend she had in this country was Dr. Coriell, and if she said anything further about this matter she preferred saying it to him; Dr. Coriell was then sent for, and I was present at a conversation between him and Bridget; he said to her: "Whatever you know, Bridget, now tell me;" she said: "Doctor, you remember of Ann's being here on Monday last, and leaving a newspaper or a paper, and coming in the kitchen, and was here quite a long time; that you told me to go up to bed, and Mrs. Coriell then got the tea; she (Ann) came back again that night, (Sunday night;) the Doctor said he remembered this; then she said: "The afternoon you went away, Ann came here about eight o'clock in the evening, and was in the kitchen with me some time; I went to the door to throw out some water, and noticed a man in the yard; I asked Ann who the man was, and if he was with her; she said "No, there is no one with me; it must be Asa;" Ann staid till after ten o'clock, and then asked her if there was any money in the house; I told Ann if she wanted any money to go up stairs, in the back room, where the bureau was; shortly after Ann went in the pantry, and came out with a butcher-knife, and from her action I knew what she was going to do; then I picked up the child and started away with it; the Doctor said, "How about those men you've been telling about?" Bridget at the Coroner's inquest had picked out two men and said they did the murder; she went up and put her hands on one of them, and said he was one of those who called for the Doctor that night; the Doctor now asked what she meant by that; she said, "I believe they were with Ann, Doctor;" she added: "Such a man (naming some one) told me on such a night (naming it) that he would have satisfaction of you because you had killed Ann Doyle's child;" that was the end of the conversation; I noticed the marks on Bridget's left hand; I asked her about them and she said they were caused by some kind of washing; on the 26th of April I saw Bridget at the jail in the presence of our worthy Sheriff; I asked Bridget, "Have you ever seen anything or do you know anything why Mrs. Coriell should have had any ill feeling toward you?" she said once when she had had a fit or spree, as she was coming to, the Doctor put his hand in her bosom, and Mrs. Coriell came in at that moment and took great exceptions; the Doctor explained that he wanted to see whether she was coming to; I asked her then whether the Doctor and Mrs. Coriell lived together happily. [Objected to and ruled out.] The witness exhibited a piece of ribbon picked up by Mr. Martin in a pile of rubbish in Dr. Coriell's cow-yard; it was partly burnt; I was with Mr. Martin when a lady identified the ribbon; there was something that looked like blood on the ribbon.

At 6 o'clock the Court adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow.

Young Men's Christian Association of Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, May 20.

The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, which has been in session for two days, closed this evening with a crowded meeting at Music Hall. Addresses were made by WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Mr. BRAINERD, of New-York, and Prof. CYRUS NORTHRUP, of Yale College, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. HARWOOD.

Grand Tournament at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, May 22.

The tournament to-day, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the "lost cause," was an immense success. Over ten thousand persons were present. The affair passed off quietly. A. P. MONTANA, "The Knight of the Missing Ears," won the first prize; LOUIS KENNY, "Knight of the Silver Star," the second, and GEORGE W. MACKIE, "Knight of the Released Chief," won the third prize.

Railroad Collision in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 22.

A collision occurred this morning near Cleves, Ohio, between the Ohio and Mississippi train going West, and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lawrenceburgh train bound East. Both engines were badly injured. The engineer of the I., C. and L. train were seriously hurt, and some other employes of both trains slightly injured.

THE RIVERS OF CHINA.

The Hoangho and the Grand Canal—Change in the Course of the Yellow River—Steam on the Grand Canal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKING, Friday, Feb. 8, 1867.

Several months ago I promised you some notes on the above subject, which I made in the course of a journey through the interior provinces of China, early in the Spring of the last year. To the general reader they may not possess much interest; but no one who feels a concern in the geography or commerce of foreign countries, will regard with indifference anything that tends to throw light on the present condition of the chief river and the great internal thoroughfare of Northern and Eastern China.

From the capital of Honan, the residence of a colony of Jews—my observations on whom I have already communicated to your paper—I proceeded in a northeasterly direction as far as Kiuhfau, in Shantung, the Mecca of the Empire, which I reached after a circuitous journey of eight days. It is here that the remains of CONFUCIUS have slept for three and twenty centuries, while his doctrines have swayed the mind of the nation with undiminished authority, and his memory has continued as green as the cypress grove that shades his sepulchre. His teachings, in the absence of a higher faith, have proved an inestimable blessing to the people of this Empire; and no right-minded man can fail to recognize his providential mission, or stand with irreverence beside the hillock that marks his resting-place. I won for myself the honors of a *hadji*, by bringing away some grass and leaves that grew upon the tomb; but I must deny myself at present the pleasure of introducing your readers to the cemetery of the sage, and the safest Mausoleum that forms the chief attraction of the neighboring city.

The sepulchre of wisdom would detain us with the hoary past, but the fierce and turbid river carries our thoughts irresistibly to the future. Spurning the feeble efforts of the natives it waits to be subdued by the science of western engineers, and too rapid for the creeping junk it has rushed into the sea, at a more accessible point than its ancient mouth, seemingly for the very purpose of inviting our steam navigation.

I crossed it at three points, once near Kaifungfu, where it still continues in its old channel; once at Tsing-kiang-pu, where I walked over, dry-shod at a place where the junks that carried Lord AMHERST in 1816 offered incense to secure a favorable passage. The third point at which I crossed was Tung-ping-chau, in Shantung, where it was hastening in its new course toward the Gulf of Pechili. When I first saw it I felt disappointed. The huge embankment, crenellated like the wall of a fortress, and winding through the plain as the great wall does over the mountains of the North—almost as huge a monument of industry, and vastly more expensive, excited my expectations. But the river lay hidden between its banks, waiting for the melting of the Winter snows to call it forth.

Equal in length to the Yangtse-Kiang, the Hoangho or Yellow River could not at that time bear any comparison with its great rival as regards its volume of water. The diagonal pursued by the ferry-boat at Kaifung, as it is swept down by the force of the current, is estimated in the Chinese guide-book at two-thirds of a mile; but the actual width opposite the ferry landing was less than half that distance, and where its volume is contracted by a sudden bend, its breadth, if I may trust to ocular measurement, is reduced to a little more than one hundred yards. The greatest depth at the Kaifung crossing, at the then low stage of water, did not exceed six or seven feet, so that the boatmen were able to use their poles all the way from one boat to the other. Indeed, I could not have realized that I was viewing one of the mightiest rivers of the East, but for its enormous embankments, which are so wide apart as to make allowance for an expansion of seven miles. Where I crossed it in Shantung it had gained considerably both in breadth and depth, and thence to the sea it is, no doubt, much better adapted for navigation by large vessels.

In this part of its course the number of junks plying on its waters is greatly increased, but in Honan it appeared to be little used as a medium of communication between distant points. Numerous boats were carrying coal to a city not far from the capital, but I was unable to discover one that was bound to a more distant port. In this I was greatly disappointed, for I was resolved, if I could obtain any kind of craft, to commit myself to the current and explore the river through the whole course of its new channel. No boat was lying at the crossing except those belonging to the ferry, and I was informed that all intercourse between the capitals of Honan and Shantung, distant only three hundred miles, and both situated on the banks of the Yellow River as it now flows, is carried on by land.

Of the truth of this statement, I had ocular evidence in the large number of carts and wheelbarrows which we met on the way, a whole fleet of the latter, with sails spread, and scudding before the wind, reminding us of what MILTON says about

——"The barren plains,
Of Sericana, where Chineses drive
With wind and sails, their cany wagons light."

This deficiency of junk navigation is to be ascribed in part to the rapidity of the current, which makes the downward voyage dangerous, and the return voyage next to impossible; or it may be due in some degree to obstructions in the river, where it breaks away from its old channel; but the best explanation is no doubt to be found in the unsettled state of the country through which it flows, it banks, until recently being infested by hordes of ferocious banditti. We have never heard that its upper waters are obstructed by any impassable cataract, and if civil barriers were removed, it is not improbable that steamers of light draught might make their way to Fanchau, or even penetrate beyond the north-west boundaries of China proper, traversing *en route*, five great provinces, and communicating with three provincial capitals and smaller cities without number.

In a geographical point of view, the exploration of the Yellow River is one of the most interesting problems of the age; and in its political and commercial aspects, it is, as relates to China, one of the most pressing questions of the hour. Natives and foreigners would alike be gainers by the opening of the Hoangho to steam navigation. To the foreign merchant it would open a market not reached by any of the affluents of the Yangtsekiang; while to the natives, it would bring as far as our steamers could ascend, a welcome termination to that terrible system of brigandage, under which they have been suffering for so many years. Let us hope that our Ministers will bear this in mind in the approaching negotiations of 1868.

According to the best information I was able to collect, the breach that led to such a change of channel, that more than five hundred miles of sea-coast now lie between its present and its former embouchure, occurred in 1853. Simultaneously with the rise of the Taiping rebellion; and it was probably occasioned by a neglect of the embankments during the panic connected with the advance of the rebels. Leaving its old bed some thirty or forty miles to the east of Kaifung, the river flows north as far as Fanhien, then turning in an easterly direction, it intersects the Grand Canal, near Tungping in Shantung. From this point it not only usurps the bed of the Tatsing, but obliterates its very name.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that the Yellow River in this immense departure from its late channel, which excites the astonishment of the present age, is only returning to a long forsaken pathway. The highlands of Shantung rise like an island from the great plain, and it appears from Chinese records that the restless river in finding its way to the sea, has oscillated with something like periodic regularity from one side to the other of this promontory, and at two epochs flowed with a divided current converting it into an immense delta. These vagaries are minutely traced in a hydrographical work, published under the patronage of the Emperor KANGHE. From this we learn the curious fact, that the Yellow River divided its waters between the two principal channels, and insulated the Province of Shantung for a period of 146 years, and that it was not till the conquest of China by the Mongols, about 500 years ago, that it became settled in its southern bed. The author concludes with the expression of an earnest desire that the troublesome stream may be induced to return to its northern course. After the lapse of two centuries his wish is now gratified.

The canal, where I first crossed it, was nearly dry, and I had not been able to learn whether it was in working condition further south, I resolved to proceed by land; but my cart-driver taking alarm at rumors of rebels abandoned me. To my great joy I was informed that I was not far from a navigable portion of the canal, and for some days I made my way in that direction, slowly, painfully toiling on; now on foot, now on a wheelbarrow, and anon mounted on one of the Imperial post-horses. At length, ascending a hill, I saw the Weishan Lake spreading its silvery expanse at my feet. Embosoming an archipelago of green islands, and stretching far away among the hills, to my eye the scene was too pleasing to be real. I distrusted my senses, and thought it a mirage, such as often before had cheated my hopes with the apparition of lake and stream, and when my guide assured me that it was not a deceptive show, I gave way to transports, not unlike those in which the Greeks indulged when escaping from the heart of Persia, they caught a distant view of the waters of the Euxine. Taking passage at the foot of the lake, I glided gently down with the current and reached Chin Kiang in less than a week; after forty days of lonely wandering, during which I had met with no individual who could speak a word of English. Through this portion of its course the canal deserves the appellation of "grand." For the first half of this distance, it varies from 80 to 200 feet in width. Seething and foaming as it rushes from the lake and rolling on with a strong current it has more the appearance of a river than a canal. Beyond the point where it intersects the old bed of the Yellow River its waters are drawn off for the irrigation of rice grounds; until it is reduced to a breadth of forty feet and a depth of four. Recruited, however, by a timely supply from the Kau-zu lake, it recovers much of its former strength, and flows on to the Yang-tse-kiang with a velocity that makes toilsome work for the trackers.

To what extent the grand canal may be practicable for steam navigation is a question of much interest, and my mind had been occupied with it for some days when I happily had the opportunity of seeing it subjected to the test of experiment. Just off the City of Kau-zu, where the water reaches its minimum depth, I met the *Hyson*, a well-known tug-boat from Shanghae, towing a flotilla of war-junks. She would be able to reach the City of Hwaingan, but not to go far beyond, on account of the locks or water gates, some of which are only twelve feet in width. A little engineering at the point where the canal is intersected by the new course of the Yellow River, would supply an abundance of water to a portion that is now dry, making its facilities for junk navigation equal to those of its best days, and rendering it possible for small steamers to make inland voyages from Shanghae nearly to the gates of Peking.

W. A. P. M.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Disastrous Reports of the Damages by the Overflow of the Mississippi.

PLAQUEMINE, La., Tuesday, May 14, 1867.

A few weeks' observation of the condition of things in Louisiana has produced in my mind a conviction that all that has been said of the awakening prosperity of the Mississippi valley is a mockery and a delusion. It was my intention at one time to have given your readers a detailed description of the damage done by the recent floods in the Southwest; but on examination and inquiry I discovered that detail would be both needless and endless. You have only to take a map of the United States, and, beginning with the Southern part of Missouri, point out with ink a large portion of the country on the west bank of the Mississippi almost clear down to New-Orleans, widening as you descend. When you reach Louisiana point out at least two-thirds of the State; for the bayous, imitating the Father of Waters, have done each its share of devastation, and a good map will show the immense number of these streams that intersect the State. Consider, then, the wholesale annihilation of crops destroyed for the second time since the war closed. Consider, furthermore, the poverty and unspeakable distress returning again and again upon a discouraged and impoverished people, and then calculate, if it be possible, the chances of renewed hope and prosperity. With homes destroyed and abandoned, stock of every kind lost in the pitiless waters, fields converted into miasmatic lakes which extend for hundreds of miles, and with a crushing debt upon their shoulders, whence in the name of humanity, are the people of the Mississippi Valley to derive hope, and where are the elements of prosperity? Of course the waters will subside in time, but the ruined planter is without funds to recommence. His merchant in the city is afraid to make any more advances either in money or provisions, and if he does make it a ruinous rate of interest is charged, or if the poor planter buys his provisions on credit, he is forced in the end to pay double what they would cost if bought for cash. The few who have hopes of making some cotton, fear the advent of the caterpillar, which is sure to follow a flood; so that whatever little the water has spared, stands a chance of being taken by another terrible scourge. No energy and no obstinacy can resist a succession of like disasters.

The consequence of the inundation of 1867 will be the gradual abandonment of cotton cultivation in this section of the country. All who have enough dry land left them to plant anything on, have resolved to grow corn, in order to insure, at least, something to eat. Cotton has met the fate of many other kings, and has no longer a throne on the banks of the Mississippi. Never again shall bales be counted by the million; for it is not likely that foreign immigration will flow southward, and it is not likely that the Southern country will ever again be wealthy. How many, many plantations and farms are now abandoned! Travel up or down the Lower Mississippi, and note how the rich alluvial soil teams with so luxuriant a growth of wild herbage as to indicate a probable return of those once blooming cane and cotton fields to primitive forest and swamp. Decay has set in, and is already rapidly effacing the signs of human industry. Ruin crouches at the hearth of every household in Louisiana. Whether that decay and that ruin shall continue and be permanent, is a question for the country at large. The only remedy is money, which can come only from the North, but which does not come. The levees cannot be rebuilt or kept in repair without it; and unless the levees are rebuilt or repaired, the country behind them must remain ruined. The present Board of Levee Commissioners, appointed lately by Gen. SHERIDAN, is the third that this memorable Spring has called into existence; but with the best intentions in the world, they can do no more than their predecessors. The nominal fund of four millions of dollars, to be raised by the sale of State bonds, is really a myth. The bonds cannot be sold, and the treasury of the levee fund is not only completely empty, but in debt to many contractors. These are plain, stubborn facts.

A NEW LEVEE SYSTEM.

It is worthy of note, that though millions of dollars have been expended on the levees, no one has ever thought of constructing them in such a manner as to make them capable of resisting the action of the water and the still more destructive burrowing of crawfish; yet nothing is easier. Along the entire line of the Mississippi, there is but one insignificant exception to the old-fashioned plan, and this had almost passed out of recollection until a gentleman doing business at Red River Landing suggested it. It was then discovered that a piece of levee at that place, built in accordance with the plan in question, had remained perfectly sound since 1849, while all around had crumbled away. It consists simply in the insertion of a thin wall of cypress plank in the centre of the levee, extending from below the base to within two or three feet of the top. A wall of single bricks laid lengthwise would probably answer the purpose much better, and once constructed in this manner the levees would require but very little money to keep them in thorough repair for the future. Cannot some Northern capitalist be induced to contract for the construction of this improved levee, and thus save Louisiana from becoming a wilderness? With the levees once properly constructed people would be induced to settle along the river banks, and towns would spring up at every eligible point. Take the point known as Red River Landing, for example. A town there would be the depot and outlet for the trade and produce of a vast extent of fertile country, through which Red River, the Atchafalaya, the Ouachita and other streams of more or less importance flow. The advantages of the situation are so obvious that a railroad was projected in 1858, to run from there to the heart of Texas, and the most difficult part of the line was surveyed. It was then proposed to build a town at the landing and call it New-Barcelona; but times have changed since then. This is a single instance of what might be done. In a year or two, instead of an old wharf-boat, half hotel, half post-office, and wholly inconvenient, a couple of little country stores, and a couple of insignificant dwelling-houses, there might be a town as large as Plaquemine.

FAMINE.

It would be difficult to determine which of the two classes of the population, the white or the black, is in the worse condition in the overflowed district. Each is miserable—not miserable beyond description, but so miserable that a description would appear an exaggeration. They are without money, without a chance to earn any, without provisions and without credit. It is extremely hard for white people, once and but lately well off, to stand among a lot of squalid negroes at the door of the Freedmen's Bureau office and wait their turn to apply for something to keep wives and little ones from death by starvation; but they do it. The office here is under the charge of Capt. L. OSBOURN, a most humane and excellent gentleman, who does the best he can; but the rules of the Bureau oblige him to refuse assistance to many, who most probably need it sadly. I have visited his office and witnessed his labors with a heavy heart. By far the greater number of applicants are very old and decrepid negroes, who have now no one to care for them, and I have seen very many sent away unaided, since it is only those who have been driven from their homes by the flood who are entitled to assistance. The distinction is cruel, but Capt. OSBOURN must obey orders.

HELP.

The storm of the week before last added greatly to the already fearful amount of suffering by producing fresh crevasses in the levees, and inundating other thousands of acres. The few who have escaped are straining every nerve to add still another mite from their slender store to the relief fund. A tournament for this charitable purpose will be given at Baton Rouge to-morrow, at which all who can possibly be present will attend, moved less by a desire for amusement, than by a pious wish to do good to suffering fellow-creatures.

The subsidence of the water, though rapid, and watched by every one with painful and touching anxiety, does not produce much hope, if any. A settled gloom has taken possession of all minds, and the land is indeed in mourning.

From here, I intend descending the Plaquemine and Grand Rivers, to the Teche country, once the garden of Louisiana, now a ruined waste. My next communication will be from some point there.

VICESSIMUS.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The American Industrial League—Meeting at the Astor House.

Yesterday, at the Astor House, in this City, the conference of the friends of the industrial interests of the country was continued.

On the 8th of the present month, in accordance with invitations extended, many gentlemen from different States of the Union met in the Astor House, and conferred as to the best manner to influence Congressional legislation, so that the greatest amount of protection might be guaranteed to the products of the country, and their development be promoted and encouraged. There was upon that occasion a great harmony of sentiment pervading the discussions of the gentlemen from the various sections, which resulted in the adoption of a resolution appointing a Committee to prepare a Constitution and form a Board of Officers, whereby a permanent organization might be effected and the labors of the Free Trade League counteracted. Resigning the matter to the care of the Committee, the meeting adjourned, and reassembled yesterday, when the Chairman, Mr. PETER COOPER, delivered the following

ADDRESS.

This, gentlemen, is an adjourned meeting of a Conference that was called to consider how and in what we can best promote all the agricultural, mechanical and mercantile interests of our common country. It will be recollected that a Committee was appointed by the Conference to draft and report a plan designed to unite all these industrial interests in a course of efforts to spread throughout the length and breadth of our country those facts and figures that will enable all interested to judge wisely, and advocate that policy that will most effectually advance the highest welfare of the nation. When the farmers of the country realize the fact that a farm adjoining a town or factory that will consume all their surplus products is naturally worth double the amount of a farm equally productive that requires one quarter of all its surplus to be expended to find a market. When this is thoroughly understood by the farming interests of our country, they will be found to be the warmest advocates of a policy that will make the plow, the loom and the anvil equally dependent upon each other. It is of the greatest importance, however, that every American should know and understand the fact that nations grow in wealth and power in proportion as they condense their raw materials by industry into higher forms of value for convenient transportation in their own and other countries. It is easy to see how England is now drawing the life-blood of other nations into herself by the power of her machinery that is doing the work of untold millions of men. This tremendous power of mechanical wealth England is now exchanging through cheap transportation for the hand labor and raw materials of other countries. The secret of England's enormous wealth and power will appear when we look at the fact, that the exports of England amounted in 1857 to $610,000,000 of manufactured goods, with only a very small proportion of raw materials. Our exports during the same period were $338,685,000, with only $30,000,000 of this amount in manufactured articles. Here, then, we have two systems diametrically opposed to each other. England exporting in 1857 $610,000,000, and nearly all this vast amount in manufactured articles. During the same time our country exported only $30,000,000 of the amount in manufactured articles. England is now by her manufacturing policy better able to pay the interest on her national debt of $4,000,000,000 than she was to pay the interest on the debt she had created one hundred and fifty years ago. In addition to all this, England has invested in railroads since 1829, $15,000,000,000 in her own country and in other parts of the world. It should never be forgotten that England secured her enormous wealth and power by a complete system of protection for every article that gave employment to her people. This policy was continued until she acquired an amount of capital and skill as to fear no competition. It was unfortunate for our country that our Government allowed our currency to be effectually debased by tolerating local banks in the issue of pictures called money, as it would have done if the Government itself had poured almost any amount of alloy into the gold and silver of the country. By this policy we have so increased the prices of all property and labor that we have tempted the world to sell us everything, and at the same time we make everything with us too dear to sell in return with profit. Our Government is now compelled to maintain a high taariff with large internal taxes in order to protect its own interest and honor. The only possible way to enable the people to pay the vast amount of taxes required to meet the wants of the Government will be to maintain a policy that will keep alive and active all the varied industries of our country. To encourage the industry of the people in the most effectual manner, our Government should collect its taxes from the fewest number of articles as the best way to lessen the expense of collecting, and thus lighten the burdens of the people. History tells us that "free trade" between France and England occasioned such dreadful disasters to an industry that had grown up under the continental system; that it became necessary to seek a speedy refuge in the prohibitive system, under the shield of which, according to the testimony of M. DUFRIN, the manufacturing industry of France doubled between 1815 and 1827." HENRI RICHELIEU, in a note to the French translation, says: "In 1828, the English policy was revealed with great distinctness by the liberal JOSEPH HUME, who spoke without reserve of strangling the manufactures of the continent. Sir ROBERT PEEL, with equal honesty, is said to have remarked that, "as an Englishman, he was in favor of free trade, but that he could not speak in favor of that doctrine were he an American." It is well for us to remember it as an invariable law in political economy that nations must be poor and weak in proportion as they rely on the export of the raw materials of their country, of which we have a striking illustration in the fact that the average earnings of each individual in North Carolina amounts only to $49, while the average earnings of each individual in North Massachusetts, where they convert raw materials into manufactured articles, are $166. France, after a long experience, has announced to the world, through the President of the Council, M. BAROCHE, its determination formally to reject the principle of free trade as incompatible with the independence and security of a great nation, and as destructive to her noblest manufactures. He then says that "protection must not be blind, unchangeable or excessive, but the principle must be firmly maintained." When the people throughout the Southern part of our country realize the many advantages they possess of a mild climate, with cheap labor, and where all the powers of nature have combined to urge the Southern people to condense their raw materials in forms of great value—when they do this they will find themselves in possession of one of the most favored spots on the globe. After the war of the Revolution our country remained poor and feeble, until, under the lead of Mr. CALHOUN, we adopted the protective policy, our country then developed our immense resources with unexampled rapidity. Our history shows that in proportion as manufacturing flourishes, every other interest flourishes with it. It will always be wise for men or nations to gather wisdom by reflecting on the history and experience of the past. In order that our League may promote all the industries of the country in the most effectual manner, I desire to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That as friends of all the industries of our country, we propose to the advocates of free trade, that we will join them and bear an equal share of the expense of a weekly or monthly sheet, to be sent to all parts of the country, with their arguments on one side and ours on the other, in order that the people may judge wisely as to the policy best for the nation to adopt.

As this resolution threatened to excite prolonged discussion, Mr. COOPER withdrew it until a permanent organization would be completed, but not before that portion of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances for 1856–57 had been read, from which it appears that the *per capita* yearly product to each inhabitant of Massachusetts resulting from the pursuits of agriculture, mining and manufacture was $166: that of Rhode Island, $164; Connecticut, $156; New-Hampshire, $117; Vermont, $96, and Maine, $71; while Louisiana stood $65; Mississippi, $67; Alabama; $56; Georgia, $61; Tennessee, $63; Virginia, $59; South Carolina $56, and North Carolina $49. This result was not obtained through the natural resources of New-England, for that section is the most meagre of the improved portions of the United States, but because of the constant whirl of her machinery, by which skilled labor is engaged in the conversion of the raw material that for the most part comes from outside New-England territory.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of organization then presented a majority and minority report. Debate ensued and resulted in the acceptance of the majority report, which included a Constitution and Board of Officers. The Constitution was considered in detail, section by section. This document recites that the objects of the American Industrial League shall be to promote, encourage and protect the interests of American labor; to stimulate and render profitable domestic production, whether agricultural, mining or manufacturing; to keep faithful watch over all questions affecting the industrial or financial condition of the country, and thus to secure the industrial independence and prosperity of the United States. That any person subscribing to the above, and desiring to aid in upholding the interests of producing capital and labor, shall be a member of the League.

The clause relating to the officers of the League, particularly the Executive Council, excited a lengthy discussion, the members being much exercised as to whether the Council should be formed on a basis representing the equality of State interests, the population of States, or the amount of capital invested in home products. The report of the Committee was finally accepted, which contemplates a Council composed of the best intellects without regard to geographical location.

The following is a list of the names of the first board of officers of the League:

President—Peter Cooper.

Vice-Presidents—E. B. Ward, Michigan; D. J. Morrell, Pennsylvania; Judge Cauldwell, Tennessee; Gov. Peirpoint, Virginia; J. M. Edmunds, Texas; Gov. E. J. Davis, Georgia; John B. Walker, Georgia; Gov. Holden, North Carolina; John Cauldwell, Tennessee; Gen. Johnson, Arkansas; Judge Smith, Alabama; Judge Field, Mississippi; Judge H. L. Bond, Maryland; Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Alford, New-York; and John Nazro, Wisconsin.

Treasurer—Fisher Howe, New-York.

Provision has also been made for the appointment of Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, who, in conjunction with the officers named and others to be appointed, will compose the Executive Council.

Mr. COOPER desired to retire from the Presidency and accept the place of a Vice-President; the members persisted that he should retain the position he occupied, to which he finally assented.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Council.

Chess.

The chess match between Capt. MACKENZIE and Mr. STANLEY, the proceedings of which up to the period of adjournment were recorded in the TIMES of yesterday, was renewed at about 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and brought to a conclusion in a manner far more summary than had been anticipated by the numerous amateurs present to witness the play.

In this third and deciding *partie*, Capt. MACKENZIE led the assault, with that most formidable, perhaps, of all attacks, known as the "Evans Gambit;" and his opponent, by far less conversant in the conventionalisms of the game, fell into one of the many pitfalls, or mantraps with which this opening is so prolific; and, as a consequence, after a short struggle fell a victim to his inadvertancy. The match, therefore, was won by Capt. MACKENZIE, who scored two games against one counted by Mr. STANLEY.

The following is the complete score of game 11 in this highly interesting series, of which No. 1 has already been laid before our readers:

BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

BLACK—MR. STANLEY.	WHITE—CAPT. MACKENZIE.
1—P to K 4.	1—P to K 4.
2—P to K B 4.	2—P takes P.
3—B to Q B 4.	3—P to Q 4.
4—B takes P.	4—Q to R 5 check.
5—K to B.	5—P to Q B 3.
6—B to Q Kt 3.	6—B to K Kt 5.
7—Kt to K B 3.	7—Q to K R 4.
8—P to Q 4.	8—P to K Kt 4.
9—Kt to Q B 3.	9—Kt to Q 2.
10—P to K 5.	10—Castles.
11—Q to K 2.	11—Kt to K 2
12—Kt to K 4.	12—Kt to K B 4.
13—P to Q B 3.	13—B to K 2.
14—B to Q 2.	14—K R to K.
15—K to B 2.	15—Kt to K R 5.
16—P to K R 3.	16—B takes Kt.
17—P takes B.	17—P to K B 4.
18—P takes Penpass.	18—Kt takes P.
19—B to Q 5 check.	19—K to Kt.
20—B to Kt 4.	20—Q to Kt 3.
21—K R to K.	21—P to K R 4.
22—B to K 6.	22—B to Q 3.
23—Kt takes Kt.	23—Q takes Kt.
24—Q to Q B 4.	24—Kt to K B 4.
25—P to Q R 4.	25—K to K 6.
26—B takes Kt.	26—P takes B.
27—R takes P.	27—Q to K B 5.
28—K to K 2.	28—Q K R 7 check.
29—K to Q 3.	29—Q takes Kt P.
30—K R to K.	30—B to B 5.
31—Q R to R 2.	31—Q to Q Kt 3.
32—P to Q R 5.	32—Q to Q B 2.
33—R to Q Kt 2.	33—R to Q 3.
34—P to Q R 6.	34—P to Q Kt 3.
35—R to Q 4.	35—Q to K R 2.
36—P to Q 5.	36—P takes P.
37—B takes P.	37—Q to K B 4.
38—R to Q Kt 5.	38—K R to Q.

It is now apparent that White's only chance of saving his Bishop is to play K to K 3, but from some strange hallucination this fact escaped his attention. Mr. STANLEY made an immaterial move, by which he lost the menaced piece, and at once abandoned the game. This *faux pas* is to be regretted, as that before us is by far the best contested game of the series, and its termination, if carefully contested, would have been very interesting, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. STANLEY subsequently remarked that play as he might his chances of effecting even a drawn game were already hopeless.

ERRATUM.—In game I two moves were unhappily omitted in the TIMES of yesterday. After White's move 20 K to B 4 read (Black) "20 K R to Q," and (White) "21 B to 3, and proceed (Black) B to K 3, check, &c., as given in the text.

What Resolutions of the Common Council Require a Three-Fourth's Vote?

The following communication has been received by the Street Commissioner from the Corporation Counsel, in answer to an injury as to whether or not contracts can be awarded by his department when the resolutions ordering the work to be done did not receive a three-fourth's vote:

LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COUNCIL TO CORPORATION, May 21, 1867.

Hon. Geo. W. McLean, Street Commissioner:

DEAR SIR: In your communication of May 20, you ask my opinion as to the propriety and authority of your proceeding to receive bids and award contracts which were authorized by ordinances of the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor this year, but which did not receive a two-fourth's vote of all the members elected to each Board, as directed by the eighth section of the Tax Levy of 1867.

I have already furnished an opinion to the Croton Aqueduct Board upon the general meaning of the clause in question, and I beg to inclose a copy thereof for your information.

In cases where the ordinance has passed and approved before the passage of the Tax Law of 1867, the provisions of that law will not apply. Yours, truly,

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

The following is the opinion which Mr. O'GORMAN has sent to the Croton Board:

LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, May 20, 1867.

To the Honorable the Croton Board:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15th instant, as follows: "Hereafter it shall not be lawful for the Common Council of the City of New-York, or for either Board thereof, to appropriate, expend, or authorize the expenditure of any moneys belonging to the Corporation of said City for *any purpose* whatever, or to create any obligation binding on said Corporation, except by a vote of three-fourths of all the members elected to each Board," and inquiring, "does the phrase *binding on said Corporation* include obligations incurred by the Corporation on what is termed 'Street Improvements?'" and "is an ordinance or resolution authorizing the construction of street improvements, and involving an expenditure for which the City Treasury is subsequently reimbursed by the collection of assessments, invalid, unless adopted by a three-fourth vote of all the members elected to each Board?"

In answer to these inquiries I beg leave to say,

First—When street improvements are undertaken, the entire expense of which is to be raised by assessment upon the owners of the property benefited, the money to be expended therefor is, it may be argued, the money of the property-owners, and not the money belonging to the Corporation; that no obligation binding on the Corporation is created by the resolution or ordinance, or until a contract is made thereunder by the proper executive department, pursuant thereto, and that therefore, in such an improvement, it may be argued that no expenditure of the money of the Corporation is authorized, or obligation incurred by the resolution initiating the improvement, and consequently such resolution is not within the statute cited.

Second—But when, as is frequently the fact, the ordinance or resolution provides that a portion of the expense of the proposed improvement shall be paid by the corporation, such ordinance is without doubt within the statute, and unless passed by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each Board, is certainly invalid.

I can see no evil to accrue from your requiring a three-fourth's vote in both of these cases, and until the Courts have by some authoritative decision set at rest the question which I consider doubtful, I think myself justified in advising you that you should require the Clerk of the Common Council to certify to you that such resolution or ordinance was passed in all cases by the requisite three-fourth's vote of each Board. I remain, yours very truly,

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Board of Health.

The following circular was yesterday addressed by Superintendent DALTON, of the Board of Health, to all the physicians within the Metropolitan Sanitary District:

OFFICE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT, METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1867.

DOCTOR: You are respectfully reminded that physicians are required by law to report to the Metropolitan Board of Health all cases under their care of such diseases as have been declared by said Board to be of an infectious, contagious or pestilential character, and that the following have been so declared, viz.: Cholera, yellow fever, small-pox, ship or typhus, typhoid and scarlet fevers and measles.

It is not intended to make these reports public, or to annoy patients or their families with visits from Sanitary Inspectors, unless when the physician's report shall show a necessity therefor.

The object is to have a record in this office from which at any time physicians or others may derive information as to the prevalence of said diseases, and the comparative salubrity in this particular of different sections of the City, and generally of the Metropolitan Sanitary District.

The inclosed blank forms specify all the points upon which information is required.

Feeling confident that this plan will meet your approval, and the effort to perfect it your valuable cooperation, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. B. DALTON, M. D.,
Sanitary Sup't. Metropolitan Sanitary District.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

In our issue of Tuesday we called attention to the establishment by the Board of Fire Commissioners of systematic investigation of charges made against members of the Department by citizens or their superior officers. The second meeting of this Committee of Investigation was held on Monday last, when, as reported, charges were made against four of the men. The decision of the Board was not then given—it is as follows:

In the case of BENJ. DUNLAP, Engine No. 4, guilty of charge, and sentenced to be reprimanded by the President.

In the case of WM. H. CARLOCK, of Engine No. 12, complaint dismissed.

In the case of JOHN N. CORNELL, of Engine No. 24, guilty of charge, and to forfeit ten days' pay.

In the case of JAMES GILFEATHER, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, guilty of charge, and to be dismissed from the Department.

In the case of EUGENE MCGRATH, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, guilty of charge and to forfeit five days' pay.

At the meeting of the Board yesterday, when the above decisions were given, Mr. ABBE, as Chairman of the Committee on Supplies, reported, among other matters, the following:

"That in regard to a new bell for Union Market Tower, your Committee have issued proposals for two new bells of 5,000 pounds each, one for Union Market Tower, and the other to be held subject to disposal of the Board. The proposals also provide for exchange of the old bells in Union and the City Hall towers for the new, the manufacturer paying the difference in the value of metal.

A letter was read from Mr. W. C. EATON, of Manhattan Engraving Company, and Messrs. MAJOR & KNAPP, thanking the officers and members of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 6 for the prompt manner in which they responded to the alarm of fire in their premises, No. 73 Broadway, and extinguished the same with such slight damage; also to the officers and members of the Fire Department in general for the rapid manner in which they responded to the alarm, the fire being entirely subdued, fifteen minutes after their arrival on the ground.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

MORE GIFT JEWELRY SWINDLES.

ROBERT A. SIMPSON, colored, arrived in this City yesterday morning from Schenectady, N. Y., *en route* for Camden, N. J., and as he passed No. 81 Cortlandt-street, he was induced to enter the place by one ISAAC KAHN, where the gang managed to swindle him out of $20, all the money he had in his possession, by pretending to sell him valuable prizes on tickets supposed to be inclosed in certain envelopes. Finding himself penniless and unable to pay his way out of the City, SIMPSON appealed to Officer THOMAS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who arrested KAHN and arraigned him before Justice HOGAN, when the sharper was locked up for examination. The poor dupe is in the meantime stranded for want of funds and left the Court-room in seeming despair.

DISHONEST PORTER.

EDWARD CAHILL, a native of England, and residing in Williamsburgh, was arrested yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. It appears that CAHILL has been in the employ of Messrs. BLUM, BROCHOWNICK & Co., No. 15 White-street, as porter, during which time the firm have missed packages of goods with no clue to the thief. A watch was set which led to the detection of CAHILL in the theft of twelve pairs of boots, valued at $60. On being arraigned before the Court the prisoner pleaded guilty and was held for trial. He has a wife and five children.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

This Court could only show yesterday, besides the usual drunks and disorderlies, the following cases of larceny: PATRICK MCGOWAN, a boy 9 years of age, was brought up on the charge of stealing an overcoat, jacket, pair of pants and pair of drawers from BERNARD KELLY, of No. 405 East Fourteenth-street. He was committed for examination, and his probable destination is the House of Refuge. SAML. FERGUSON was charged with stealing clothing from the store of JACOB HARRIS, No. 91 Division-street, and was commited to answer.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.

JAMES G. JONES, aged 20 years, living at No. 245 West Thirty-fifth-street, JOHN MOORE, 17 years of age, residing at No. 160 West Thirty-fifth-street, ED. BENNET, aged 15 years, living at No. 608 Sixth-avenue, and IRVING BYRON, 17 years of age, and giving his residence as Thirty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue were arraigned yesterday charged with a burglary upon the basement premises No. 608 Sixth-avenue, occupied by CHARLES REYNOLDS as a workshop for the making of ladies' shoes, and stealing a quantity of shoes and shoe materials, and two overcoats, the whole of the value of $270. It appears from the affidavit that during the night of the 19th inst. the hinges of the door of the shop were forced off, and an entrance being thus effected, the goods were carried away. Subsequently Officers MCCARTY and MCGAWAN found a portion of the property in the possession of GAFFNEY and BYRON, and BENNET and MOORE offered another portion of the stolen goods to FREDERICK KAISER, of No. 102 Prince-street. Under these circumstances, the four youths were arrested, and after a hearing before Justice LEDWITH, were committed to answer at the Court of General Sessions. All of these boys are natives of the City except GAFFNEY, who was born in Ireland.

A SMALL AFFRAY.

CHARLES BRUCE, a colored United States soldier, being somewhat intoxicated, got into an altercation with HENRY CARSTEN, of No. 33 Grand-street, and the latter attempting to put him out of the house, BRUCE cut him with a razor, inflicting a severe wound in the back. The end of the affair found BRUCE committed for trial at General Sessions.

MINOR OFFENCES.

There were seventeen persons brought up during the morning session of the Court, having been found in the public streets in a state of gross intoxication. Of this number, five were women.

ANN SWEENEY, arrested for the theft of a coat worth $20 from ROBERT PHILLIPS, of No. 299 Spring-street, acknowledged the theft, and was committed for trial at Special Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Saturday, the 25th inst.

SUPREME COURT—OYER AND TERMINER AND CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Miller, J.

The case of Kane, for murder and arson in the first degree, is still on.

The Civil Calendar will not be called until the further order of the Court.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
132—Barnard et al. vs. Campbell et al.	1562—Godard vs. Cunard.
130—Roe et al. vs. Allaire, exec'x, &c.	460—Broadwell vs. Hynes.
574—Loomis vs. Knight.	1062—Fills, ex., &c. vs. Jones.
356—Hartley vs. James et al.	300—Low et al. vs. Hall et al.
1148—De Witt vs. Sullivan.	556—Perkins et al. vs. McDavitt.
610—Graniss, assignee, &c., vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1684—Russ, by his guardian, &c. vs. The Broadway and Seventh-avenue R. R. Co.
536—Carow vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1341—Pugh vs. Wright et al.
1276—Brayer et al. vs. Fisher et al.	1068—Brown vs. Freche.
798—Drew vs. Dam.	1342—Lee vs. Clinton.
922—Pettigrew vs. Treadwell et al.	956—Peck and ano. vs. Bailey and ano.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held in the New Marble Building, by Welles, J.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
195—Kelly et al. vs. Cushing et al.	219—Treadwell et al. vs. Sackett et al.
131—Work vs. Ellis et al.	183—Nicoll vs. Nicoll et al.
132—The same vs. The same.	69—Campbell vs. Blake et al.
156—Belden vs. Arnoux.	192—Johnson vs. Altmayer et al.
196—Slade vs. Slade et al.	206—Ayrault vs. Murphy et al.
201—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Howland et al.	220—Hoyer vs. Mackay et al.
129—Coggill et al. vs. McAloney, &c.	125—Sherman vs. Parish.
210—Van Nostrand vs. Reader.	140—Chittenden vs. Chittenden et al.
190—Holmes et al. vs. Mead et al.	222—Colt et al. vs. Campbell et al.
216—Ferris vs. Van Valkenburgh et al.	224—Dempsey vs. Hall et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.	Nos.
48—In the Matter of the application of McBride for dissolution of a trust, &c.	62—Loder vs. Little et al.

The call commences at No. 85, The Bank of California vs. Kelley et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Robertson, C. J., and a Jury.

Nos.	Nos.
3241—Brown vs. Richardson et al.	3111—Irvine as Ext'x vs. Spring et al.
3227—Brod vs. Darman, impleaded, &c.	3095—Trauman vs. Kerbs.
2615—Brillas vs. Atlantic Mail SS. Co.	2929—Moses vs Banker et al.
3199—McCoy vs. Abraham.	3157—Moore vs. Herman.
3165—Winsheimer, Admin., &c., vs. The Normal Petroleum Co. of N.Y.	2111—Shephard vs. Heineken et al.
3169—McKinley vs. The Am. Exchange Bank.	1565—Fabbre et al. vs. Eisner.
2325—Lockwood vs. Callin.	2509—McGarry vs. The Mayor, &c.
	1975—Matthews vs. Spaulding.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2656—Morrow vs. Walker.	1428—Fogerty vs. Andenried.
3308—Krachen vs. Olmsted.	3036—Walsh vs. Collins.
2752—Witcop, an infant, vs. Lawrence.	3084—Lang vs. Hulle.
3222—Whitbeck vs. Hayward.	3238—Ranch vs. Lyons.
2894—Shafer vs. Guest.	3122—Beebe et al. vs. McCormack et al.
3184—Farrell vs. Jackson.	3242—Bentley vs. Shoemaker.
3114—Steinberg et al vs. Fitzgerald et al.	3244—Barker vs. Savage.
3214—Biattin vs. Third-avenue Railroad.	

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.

Nos.	Nos.
534—Dougherty, &c., vs. Bleecker-st. & F. F. R. R. Co.	356—McNiel vs. Rogers.
595—Dart vs. Walker.	621—Loader vs. Kelty.
484—Lewenthal vs. Kraus.	652—Lord vs. Bunn.
684—Hart vs. Goldsmith.	694—Sinclair vs. Allaire.
717—The Lorillard Ins. Co. vs. Burrows, &c.	647—Bird vs. Pond.
673—Leggett vs. Giles.	646—Burden vs. Hawk.
[illegible]—Brague vs. Cobb.	695—Martin vs. N.Y. and H. R. R. Co.
	696—Temple vs. Flynn.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Berky vs. German Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.	608—Wilford vs. Murphy, &c.
1242—Simpson vs Sexton.	708—Hart vs. Hart, &c.
289—Compagnie General Transatlantique vs. Waetjen.	295—Drachman vs. Cort.
696—Sinclair, &c., vs. Allaire.	702—Cardin vs. Eaton.
186—Bonninger vs Kutruff.	664—Filmer vs. Taylor.
663—Wehle vs. Sands.	386—Underwood, &c., vs. Gray.
722—McDonald, &c., vs. Francis.	409—Henry vs. Sharp.
	563—Pub. Petroleum Stock Exchange Board Company vs. Miller, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
60—Gilsey vs. Marlow.	167½—Taylor vs. Wetzel.
——Meyers vs. Tapscott.	169—Scott vs. Stewart.
155—Hallett vs. Fields.	171—Gleadell vs. Recknogh.
90—Fiury vs. Brown.	172—Wilbar vs. Gray.
160—Rawson vs. Floyd.	173—McGary vs. Dater.
165—Chesebrough vs. Ware.	174—Howard vs. Unger.
166—Riddle vs. Bixbee.	175—Wendt vs. Wise.
167—Paul vs. Bixbee.	176—Blossom vs. Neal.
168—Germond vs. Smith.	177—McGowan vs. Farrell.
170—Knoop vs Hone	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PRIZE—NEUTRAL SHIP—CONDEMNABLE CARGO—THE FORMER, IF CHARTERED IN GOOD FAITH, NOT CHARGEABLE WITH THE DESTINATION OF THE LATTER—CASE OF THE SPRINGBOK.

The bark Springbok and Cargo, Appellants, vs. *The United States.*—This cause was stated in the TIMES at the last term of the Court, but was not decided until the present term. Mr. Chief-Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court. This cause comes before us by appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. We have considered the case with much care, not only upon the ship's papers and the preparatory proofs, but upon the documents invoked on the hearing in the District Court from the two causes, The United States *vs.* The steamer *Gertrude*, and The United States *vs.* the schooner *Stephen Hart*, then pending in that Court. The invocation of these documents appears to have been made at the original hearing, and we cannot say that this was strictly regular. It would have been more in accordance with the rules of proceeding in prize, if the cause had been first fully heard on the ship's documents and the preparatory proofs, and if invocation had been allowed, especially to the captors, only in case of the disclosure of suspicious circumstances on that hearing. But there was no such irregularity as was inconsistent with the lawful exercise of the discretion of the Court, and none which would justify us in reversing the decree below because of the allowance of the invocation, or in refusing to look at the documents revoked and now part of the record. Especially should we not be justified in such refusal, after being made aware by the record that the steamship *Gertrude* was so manifestly good prize that no claim was ever interposed for her or her cargo, and after having at the last term, condemned the *Stephen Hart* and her cargo by our own decree. We have, therefore, looked into all the evidence, and will now dispose of the case. We have already held in the case of the *Bermuda*, where goods destined ultimately for a belligerent port, are being conveyed between two neutral ports by a neutral ship, under a charter made in good faith for that voyage, and without any fraudulent connection on the part of her owners with the ulterior destination of the goods, that the ship, though liable to seizure in order to the confiscation of the goods is not liable to condemnation as prize. We think that the *Springbok* fairly comes within this rule. Her papers were regular, and they all showed that the voyage on which she was captured was from London to Nassau, both neutral ports within the definition of neutrality furnished by the International Law. The papers, too, were all genuine, and there was no concealment of any of them and no spoliation. Her owners were neutrals, and do not appear to have had any interest in the cargo; and there is no sufficient proof that they had any knowledge of its alleged unlawful destination. It is true that her shipping articles engaged the crew for the voyage, not only from London to Nassau, but also from thence, if required, to any other port of the West India Islands, American States, British North America, and other named countries, and finally to a port in the United Kingdom; and it is also true that this engagement would include, should the master undertake it, a continuance of the voyage for the conveyance of the cargo from Nassau to a blockaded port; but there is no proof that there was any engagement for such continuance of the voyage. On the contrary, the charter party, which has the face, at least, of an honest paper, stipulated for the delivery of the cargo at Nassau, where, so far as is shown by that document, the connection of the *Springbok* with it was to end. The preparatory examinations do not contradict, but rather sustain the papers. The testimony of the master was that the vessel was destined to and for Nassau to deliver her cargo and return to the United Kingdom, and that her papers were entirely true and fair, and his testimony in this regard is corroborated by that of the other witnesses. It is said, however, that the master, upon his examination, declared himself to have been ignorant of the real ownership of the cargo, and that this indicates unlawful interest. But it must be remembered that the master of the *Springbook* had a clear right to convey neutral goods of all descriptions, including contraband, from London to Nassau, subject to the belligerent right of seizure in order to confiscation of contraband, if found on board and proved to be in transit to the hostile belligerent. On the hypothesis, therefore, that the cargo was to be actually delivered at Nassau, without an ulterior destination known to and promoted by the master or owners, in bad faith, we cannot say that the master's ignorance of its ownership is an important circumstance in the case. There is more weight in the argument for condemnation derived from misrepresentation of the master concerning his knowledge of the cause of seizure. The master testified that he did not know when examined on what pretence the capture was made, while the mate and steward deposed that they understood that the vessel was captured under the supposition that the cargo was contraband, and the boatswain testified that it was because the bills of lading did not show the contents of some of the cases. The master must have known as much about the cause of capture as either of the witnesses; and his misrepresentation of the truth in this instance brings his statements concerning the real destination of the ship and the intention to deliver her cargo at Nassau into some discredit. Frankness and truth are especially required of the officers of captured vessels when examined in preparation for the first hearing in prize. And the clearest good faith may very reasonably be required of those engaged in alleged neutral commerce with a port constantly and notoriously used as a port of call and transhipment by persons engaged in a systematic violation of blockade and in the conveyance of contraband of war. That Nassau was such a port is not only known from evidence before the prize court, but from the official correspondence between the English and American Governments, and the fact was distinctly stated by Earl Russell, then Foreign Secretary in the British Ministry, in an answer, dated July 5, 1862, to a communication from the shipowners of Liverpool, (July 19, 1862, Laurence's Wheaton, 719.) If, therefore, the case of the claimants of the ship depended wholly upon the testimony of the master, we should find it difficult to resist the argument for condemnation. But it does not depend wholly or mainly on that statement. The fairness of the papers, the apparent good faith of the stipulations of the charter party in favor of the owners, and the testimony of the other witnesses, restrain us from harsh inferences against the owners of the vessel, who seem to be in no way compromised with the cargo, except through the misrepresentations of the master, and are not shown to have been connected with any former violation of neutral obligation. In consideration of the master's representation, however, and of the circumstance that he signed the bills of lading which did not state truly and fully the nature of the goods contained in the bales and cases mentioned in them, we shall, while directing restoration of the ship, allow no costs or damages to the claimants. The case of the cargo is quite different from that of the ship. The cargo was shipped at London, in November and December, 1862, in part by Moses Brothers, and the remainder by Spyer and Haywood. The bills of lading, three in number, show no interest in any other person. The charter party was made by the master with one Begbie, and stipulated that the ship should take on board a cargo of lawful merchandise goods, and deliver the same at Nassau to the charterer's agent at that port. On completion of the lading on the 8th of December, Spyer & Haywood, subscribing themselves as agents for the charterers, addressed a note to the master directing him to proceed at once to Nassau, and on arrival report himself to B. W. Hart there, who would give him orders as to the delivery of the cargo, and any further information he might require. The bills of lading disclosed the contents of 619, but concealed the contents of 1,388 of the 2,011 packages which made up the cargo. Like those in the *Bermuda* case, they named no consignee, but required the cargo to be delivered to order or assigns. The manifest of the cargo also, like that in the *Bermuda* case, mentioned no assignee, but described the cargo as deliverable to order. Unlike those bills and that manifest, however, these concealed the names of the real owners as well as the contents of more than two-thirds of the packages. Why were the contents of the packages concealed? The owners knew that they were going to a port in the trade with which the utmost candor of statement might be reasonably required. The adventure was undertaken several months after the publication of the answer of Earl Russell to the Liverpool shipowners already mentioned. In that answer the British Foreign Secretary had spoken of the allegations by the American Government that ships had been sent from England to America with fixed purpose to run the blockade, and that arms and ammunition had thus been conveyed to the Southern States to aid them in the war; and he had confessed his inability either to deny the allegations or to prosecute the offenders to conviction; and he had then distinctly informed the Liverpool memorialists that he could not be surprised that the cruisers of the United States should watch with vigilance a port which was said to be the great entrepot of this commerce. For the concealment of the character of a cargo shipped for that entrepot, after such a warning, no honest reason can be assigned. The true reason must be found in the desire of the owners to hide from the scrutiny of the American cruisers the contraband character of a considerable portion of the contents of those packages. And why were the names of those owners concealed? Can any honest reason be given for that? None has been suggested. But the real motive of concealment appears at once when we learn, from the claim, that Issac, Campbell & Co., and Begbie were the owners of the cargo of the *Springbok*, and from the papers invoked, that Begbie was the owner of the steamship *Gertrude*, laden in Nassau, in April, 1863, with a cargo corresponding in several respects with that now claimed by him and his associates, and dispatched on a pretended voyage to St. John, New-Brunswick, but captured for unneutral conduct and abandoned to condemnation, without even the interposition of a claim in the Prize Court; and when we learn further from the same papers that Isaac, Campbell & Co. were the sole owners of the cargo of the *Stephen Hart*, consisting almost wholly of arms and munitions of war, and sent on a pretended destination to Cardenas, but with a real one to the States in rebellion. Clearly the true motive of this concealment must have been the apprehension of the claimants that the disclosure of their names as owners would lead to the seizure of the ship in order to the condemnation of the cargo. We are next to ascertain the real destination of the cargo, for these concealments do not of themselves, warrant condemnation. If the real intention of the owners was that the cargo should be landed at Nassau and incorporated by real sale into the common stock of the island, it must be restored, notwithstanding this misconduct. What then was this real intention? That some other destination than Nassau was intended may be inferred, from the fact that the consignment, shown by the bills of lading and the manifest, was to order or assigns. Under the circumstances of this trade, already mentioned, such a consignment must be taken as a negative that any sale was intended to be made there, for had such sale been intended, it is most likely that the goods would have been consigned for that purpose to some established house named in the bills of lading. This inference is strengthened by the letter of Spyer & Haywood to the master, when about to sail from London. That letter directs him to report to B. W. Hart, the agent of the charterers at Nassau, and receive his instructions as to the delivery of the cargo. The property in it was to remain unchanged upon delivery. The agent was to receive it and execute the instructions of his principals. What these instructions were may be collected, in part, from the character of the cargo. A part of it, small in comparison with the whole, consisted of arms and munitions of war, contraband within the narrowest definition. Another and somewhat larger portion consisted of articles useful and necessary in war, and, therefore, contraband within the constructions of the American and English Prize Courts. These portions being contraband, the residue of the cargo, belonging to the same owners, must share their fate. (The Immanuel, 2d ch., Rob. 196; Carrington *vs.* Merchants' Insurance Company, 8 Peters, 495.) But we do not refer to the character of the cargo for the purpose of determining whether it was liable to condemnation as contraband, but for the purpose of ascertaining its real destination; for, we repeat again, contraband or not, it could not be condemned, if really destined for Nassau and not beyond; and, contraband or not, it must be condemned if destined to any rebel port, for all rebel ports were under blockade. Looking at the cargo with this view, we find that a part of it was specially fitted for use in the rebel military service, and a larger part, though not so specially fitted, was yet well adapted to such use. Under the first head we include the sixteen dozen swords, and the ten dozen rifle-bayonets, and the forty-five thousand navy buttons, and the one hundred and fifty thousand army buttons; and under the latter, the seven bales of army cloth and the twenty bales of army blankets, and other similar goods. We cannot look at such a cargo as this and doubt that a considerable portion of it was going to the rebel States, where alone it could be used; nor can we doubt the whole cargo had but one destination. Now if this cargo was not to be carried to its ultimate destination by the *Springbok*, (and the proof does not warrant us in saying that it was,) the plan must have been to send it forward by transhipment. And we think it evident that such was the purpose. We have already referred to the bills of lading, the manifest, and the letter of Spyer & Haywood, as indicating this intention; and the same inference must be drawn from the disclosures by the investigation, that Isaac, Campbell & Co., had before supplied military goods to the rebel authorities by indirect shipments, and that Begbie was owner of the *Gertrude* and engaged in the business of running the blockade. If these circumstances were insufficient grounds for a satisfactory conclusion, another might be found in the presence of the *Gertrude* in the harbor of Nassau with undenied intent to run the blockade, about the time when the arrival of the *Springbok* was expected there. It seems to us extremely probable that she had been sent to Nassau to await the arrival of the *Springbok* and to convey her cargo to a belligerent and blockaded port, and that she did not so convey it, only because the voyage was intercepted by the capture. All these condemnatory circumstances must be taken in connection with the fraudulent concealment attempted in the bills of lading and the manifest, and with the very remarkable fact that not only has no application been made by the claimants for leave to take further proof in order to furnish some explanation of the circumstances, but that no claim, sworn to personally, by either of the claimants, has ever been filed. Upon the whole case we cannot doubt that the cargo was originally shipped with intent to violate the blockade; that the owners of the cargo intended that it should be transhipped at Nassau into some vessel more likely to succeed in reaching safely a blockaded port than the *Springbok*; that the voyage from London to the blockaded port was, as to cargo, both in law, and in the intent of the parties, one voyage, and that the liability to condemnation, if captured during any part of that voyage, attached to the cargo from the time of sailing. The decree of the District Court must, therefore, be reversed as to the ship, but without costs or damages to the claimants, and must be affirmed as to the cargo; and the cause must be remanded for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

WHEN A MARSHAL MAY ACT AS ATTORNEY.

In the Matter of the Petition for the Removal of Thomas Cushing, a Marshal.—Opinion by DALY, First Judge: This is an application under the eleventh section of the act of 1862, law of 1862, p. 971, to the Judge of this Court for the removal of Cushing from his office of City Marshal upon the ground that he has collected money upon an execution and will make no return. Cushing admits that he collected $25 25, the balance due upon the judgment, but says that after deducting $5 from the amount received for his services as counsel in the cause, he sent the remainder to Wehle, the plaintiff in the judgment, who refused to receive it. If Cushing was entitled to retain the $5 for professional services, there is no ground for this application. It appears that he is not only a Marshal, but also an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court, and the point raised upon the application is whether he could act both as Marshal and as counsel for the plaintiff in the same suit. It appears that Wehle, having two claims to collect, went to the Seventh District Court, where he met Cushing. Cushing informed him that he was one of the City Marshals, and also an attorney-at-law, and he agreed to collect the two claims. Wehle paid four dollars for the issuing and service of process, which was not served by Cushing, but by a person deputized by the Justice for that purpose. On the return of the process one of the claims had been settled, and, at Wehle's request, Cushing appeared for him and acted as counsel upon the trial in the other suit. A judgment was recovered in favor of Wehle, upon which an execution was issued, which was delivered to Cushing as Marshal, who levied upon the property of the defendant and collected the amount above stated. It was said by Chancellor Kent, in Kellogg *vs.* Woodworth, 2 Johns R., 383, that the practice of allowing a constable who acts as such officer in the cause to appear also as attorney for either party, was not to be approved, as it might lead to great abuse, and a year after this decision was rendered the Legislature declared that no constable serving the original, or jury process in any cause, should appear and advocate for either party. (Laws of New-York, 1808, 5 W., 386, sec. 26.) Upon the passage of the Revised Statutes, this provision was reënacted, with the additional provision, however, that a constable might act as attorney in any other stage or proceeding in the cause, (2 Rev. Stat., 232,) which was a recognition of his right to act as attorney in all cases except where he had served the original or jury process. These enactments, it is true, did not extend to the City and County of New-York, being part of the general laws regulating Justice Courts in every other portion of the State; but as the special laws relating to this City contain nothing in conflict with them, and, as the cases in which it had been previously adjudged that officers of this description could not act as attorneys, were all cases in which they had either served the original or the jury process, (Baylis *vs.* Lucas, Cowp. 112; Kelley *vs.* Woodworth, 2 Johns, 385; Phinney *vs.* Earle, 9 Id., 354; Kittle *vs.* Baker, Id., 354; Watkins *vs.* Weaver, 10 Id., 107,) these enactments may be received as a legislative exposition of the law in the State. It was held in Watkins *vs.* Weaver, *supra*, a

case decided after the first of these enactments was passed, that it was no ground for a challenge of the array, that the constable who served the venire had appeared as attorney for the plaintiff, the defendant having consented that he might serve it, and no abuse being shown; and in a case decided after the Revised Statutes, it was held to be no ground for challenging the array, that the attorney who served the venire had appeared and put in a plea for the defendant. (Miles vs. Palmer, 3 Davis, 84.) As Cushing did not serve the process by which the action was commenced, he might lawfully appear and act as attorney for the plaintiff upon the trial, and being an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court, he might lawfully demand compensation for his services. It does not lie with the plaintiff in the judgment to complain that Cushing acted afterward as Marshal in collecting the amount of the judgment upon execution, there being no pretence of any abuse. The whole ground of objection is, that he demanded $5 for his services in trying the cause, which was a very reasonable charge, and that he proposed to retain it out of the amount collected. I think he was entitled to it, and if he was, it would be an idle formality to insist that he must first pay over to the plaintiff the whole amount he had received officially, as Marshal, the plaintiff paying back to him $5 for his services as counsel. Looking at the matter equitably, which we may do upon an application of this nature, the officer and the plaintiff all that he was in strictness entitled to, and upon his depositing the amount with the Clerk of this Court, subject to the plaintiff's order, this application will be dismissed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Cardozo.

LANDLORD AND TENANT—ACTION MAY BE COMMENCED ON COVENANT TO REPAIR BEFORE EXPIRATION OF THE TERM—APPEAL FROM SIXTH DISTRICT, JUSTICE BARRETT—THE FACTS ARE STATED IN OPINION.

Josephine Webster vs. *August L. Nosser.*—

BRADY J.—The defendant covenanted that he was to do and make all repairs during the term of the lease between him and the plaintiff, and to quit and surrender the premises at the expiration of term in as good state and condition as they were at the commencement of the term. He also covenanted that he would not make any alterations on the premises without the consent in writing of the lessor under the penalty of forfeiture and damages.

This action was brought to recover damages sustained by a violation of both these covenants, viz., for a failure to make repairs and for alterations made without the consent of the plaintiff. On the trial the plaintiff proposed to show that the defendant should have made repairs and admitted that the lease had two years to run. The defendant objected, and the Justice held that the plaintiff might show that the tenant had violated the covenant so far as not to make repairs which were essential to prevent the freehold from falling into decay. The plaintiff was permitted, however, to give evidence upon the subject of alterations, but when the plaintiff rested, the defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint on the grounds, 1. That the term was unexpired, and 2. That there was no evidence showing irreparable damage to the building or any waste, or any deterioration on the value of the premises in consequence of the alteration proved to have been made, or proper evidence of the amount of damage, if any there were. The complaint was, upon this motion, dismissed, and the plaintiff's case failed in both causes of action. The Justice seems to have been of the opinion that the plaintiff could not recover for repairs, because the defendant's term was unexpired, and such repairs were not essential to prevent the freehold from falling into decay, and that for some reason, but what does not clearly appear, the plaintiff was not entitled to recover, although alterations had been made without his consent. In both of these views he was in error. It has been determined in this State that an action on a covenant similar to that of the defendant to repair, could be maintained during the term; (Schnefflin vs. Carpenter, 15 Wend., 400, and cases cited.) Chief-Justice Holt, in the case of Vivian vs. Campion, 1 Salkelds Rep., 139, 2 Id. Rav, 1,125, said that the jury should give as much damages as it would cost to put the premises in repair, but none in respect to the length of time they continued in decay; that it was not a hard action; that the damages were always given in such cases, because the damages ought to be applied to the repair of the premises. In this suggestion we have the reason of the rule. The lessee is required to perform his covenant, when it is broken, by paying to the lessor in damages a sum sufficient to make the repairs which are necessary, and which should have been expended by him, and nothing more. (See Shortridge vs. Lamplugh, 2 Id. Ray, 798, 7 Mod., 71.) It would seem to follow, as the award is in its nature a decree for a specific performance, that the sum given would on a proper application in equity be appropriated to the performance of the repairs, so that the lessee might have the benefit of such application during the balance of his term. A violation of the covenant not to make alterations is also attended with consequences of immediate liability. The covenant being broken, the rule is universal that a right of action accrues, unless there is something in the agreement of which it is a part, only, to the contrary. Such is not the case here. On the contrary, the covenant provides that alterations shall not be made, under penalties of forfeiture and damages. In the case of Vickery vs. Jackson, (2 Starkie Rep., 260,) which was an action of ejectment on a forfeiture for breach of covenant, it appeared that the lease contained a covenant to repair within three months after notice, and also a general covenant to repair. The evidence of deapacation principally relied on was that the defendant had broken a doorway through the wall of the demised house on to the adjoining house. It was contended on the part of the defendant that the breach had been waived by acceptance of rent after notice given, and it was said on his behalf that it always had been his intention to rebuild the wall before the end of his term, but Lord Ellenborough held that this was a continuing breach and a want of repair which amounted to a forfeiture. The removal of the partition described by the witnesses in this case was an alteration of the premises, if it were no a violation of the covenant to repair. Whether the premises were injured by the alteration was a question of fact which the Justice did not consider, it would seem, having dismissed the complaint because the action was brought during the term. If such be not the case the judgment was erroneous, inasmuch as the evidence given entitled the plaintiff clearly to damages. The covenant was broken, and it was shown that it would cost, as shown, about $200 to restore the partition removed.

The judgment must be reversed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM, PART I.—MAY 22.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

A STOCK BROKER'S TRANSACTION.

James A. Pothamus et al. vs. *Henry Garratses.*—Plaintiffs in this action are stock brokers and bring suit to recover of the defendant $5,963 89, balance claimed to be due them in the purchase and sale on account of defendant of 400 shares of Hudson River Railroad stock. The stock was purchased between July and August, 1864, and sold at divers times between Aug. 9, 1864, and March 25, 1865, as plaintiffs claim, in pursuance of a written agreement between plaintiffs and defendant, which permitted them to sell at any time at their discretion; 300 of the shares were sold on the 24th of March, 1865, for $89 and $89½, and by the 1st of May following, the stock went up to $116. Defendant denies that plaintiffs had a right to sell the stock at their discretion—the written agreement between him and plaintiffs having been rescinded and a verbal agreement entered into between them. He also claims that at the time of the sale the stock was amply coverered by margin, and that by selling at the time they did, plaintiffs violated their verbal agreement with defendant and caused him to sustain a loss of $4,000, for which amount he demands judgment.

Case still on.

Marvin and Smith for plaintiffs; Fullerton, Knox and Rudd for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—PART II.—MAY 22.

Before Judge Cardozo and a Jury.

The jury in the case of Albert Dung vs. Willard Parker, for breach of promise alleged to have been made to give plaintiff a lease of the drug-store under the college of Physicians and Surgeons, after being out 8½ hours, brought in a sealed verdict for the plaintiff this morning for $1,598 and interest. They estimated the personal services of the plaintiff in looking after his lease at $53 33. Exceptions were taken by defendant's counsel, and the cause will be retried.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 22.

Before Judge Robertson and a Jury.

VERDICT AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Charles Brink vs. *The N. E. Fire Insurance Company.*—In this case, (previously reported,) to recover $4,000 insurance on cigars destroyed by fire at No. 101 Water-street, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,725 and interest.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Miller.

THE KANE ARSON CASE.

The first panel of jurors having been exhausted on Tuesday in the Kane arson case, without obtaining the required number of twelve, an additional hundred names were summoned for yesterday morning, and out of the fresh levy the deficiency was supplied, after a tedious effort of nearly two hours. A fine of $25 was imposed on delinquent jurors. The jury as selected embrace the following names: Horace Metcalf, hot-air furnaces, No. 50 Seventh-street; Thomas M. Dehon, merchant, Bowery, corner of Fourth-street; Albert W. Palmer, No. 73 West Tenth-street; George B. Oberheimer, hats, No. 16 Eighth-avenue; James A. Wardrop, stove-dealer, No. 107½ Division-street; Walter F. Bartlett, No. 318 Broadway; Walter C. Baldwin, shipwright, No. 188 South-street; D. D. A. Wortendyke, ice-dealer, No. 29 West Nineteenth-street; Wm. Kemp, merchant, No. 135 East Eighteenth-street; Wm. M. Smiley, engraver, No. 142 Broadway; George A. Stichner, printer, No. 35 John-street; Lyman Taylor, Jr., lumber-dealer, No. 62 Tenth-avenue.

Mr. R. C. Hutchings, Assistant-District-Attorney, opened the case for the prosecution. He addressed the jury at great length, clearly setting forth the points of the evidence on the part of the people. The history of the case is, however, so well known to our readers that it would be a work of supererogation to publish the eloquent statement of the counsel.

THE TESTIMONY.

David Sandford testified that he occupied rear rooms on the third floor of the house corner Second-avenue and Thirty-first-street at the time the premises were burned; Kane occupied the front rooms; my family consisted of my wife and three children; a sister-in-law also lived with me; I hired from Kane by the month only; myself and wife and two of my children were in the bedroom; my sister-in-law and another child were on a lounge in the kitchen; my wife called me at the time, and upon looking out of the window I saw fire coming out of the basement; then went back to the door of the room, and on opening it saw the hall full of smoke; looked out of the window again; went back to the hall, and was on my way up to see if the scuttle was all clear when I met Mr. Webb and his family rushing out; I went up to the scuttle, my family following me; I faltered; I had the oldest child in my arms; she was strangled at this time with the heat and smoke; I was first awakened by the noise of my child crying; this was at about twelve o'clock; I arose and gave the child a drink, and retured to bed again; my wife called me soon afterward, and said there was fire; I then heard a noise as of cattle being driven through the streets; when I went into the hall the house was full of dense smoke, which was very black; when I looked out of the window I saw Sheehan putting up a ladder, but it was too short, and I had to take my family out by way of the scuttle; I saw several persons on the roof; one was a policeman, and the other I think was Kane; I got to the scuttle through the next house; the heat was so intense in my own house that I could not descend the stairs.

At this point a card-board model of the premises was shown to to the jury, and the relative situation of the rooms explained, as were also the stairways and roof-ladder.

Cross-examined—I noticed a strong suffocating smell like varnish; I heard a heavy sound when I first awoke; don't think it was like an explosion; the window in the cellar was simply a broken sash in an ordinary door, which was nailed up from the other side.

Dr. Charles H. Ludlow, of Bellevue Hospital, testified that Mrs. Sanford died at the Hospital on the 14th of December, 1866, twenty-five hours after admission, from the effects of the burns she had received.

Julius Koniger, testified as follows: I lived with my wife in the front basement of the house corner Second-avenue and Thirty-first-street at the time of the fire; I kept a barber-shop there; I leased it from Mr. Hodgins before Kane took the place; I went to bed the night of the fire, at ten o'clock; at about twenty minutes past twelve o'clock my wife called fire, and woke me: I saw flames coming through the window leading to the back cellar; I ran into the street with my wife and children, and told a police sergeant that there was fire in the back cellar: my place was destroyed; I lost about $1,000 worth of Property, upon which there was no insurance; I know Kane & Sheehan; I saw the latter standing in the doorway of the store, apparently either locking or unlocking the door on Second-avenue; I then went round to Thirty-first-street; I saw no ladder; had several conversations with Kane about giving up the lease of my shop; I sued Kane for something which he did with the premises.

Cross-examined—Kane came in possession on the 1st of April, 1866; I then leased from him afterward, paying him $14 per month; the suit which I had with Kane, was on account of his wishing to close up the Second-avenue entrance to my apartments; Kane annoved me, and this led to a quarrel; my wife sued him once for assault and battery, but lost the case; my suit was for $2,000 for damage by water, which flowed through Kane's floor; this suit is still going on: there was a light in the store when I saw Mr. Sheehan at the door; he stood with his face to the door; he made no noise as if trying to force the door; I also saw Sheehan coming from the cellar door opening on Thirty-first-street.

George A. Sheehan, being sworn, said: Was employed by Kane as his bar-keeper; he is a first cousin to me; Kane paid me $20 per month and board; a stock of liquors was purchased from Mr. Leacock and Messrs. Kohler Brothers in the latter part of April; it consisted of nine barrels Bourbon whisky, one barrel gin, one barrel port wine, one barrel spirits, one barrel Scotch whisky, twenty gallons Jamaica rum, ten gallons blackberry brandy, seven hogsheads stock ale, twenty gallons sherry wine, and some syrup; when the business commenced the stock was valued at about three thousand five hundred dollars; there was, I think, a hogshead of ale purchased; five gallons of blackberry brandy and some syrup were also purchased, but nothing else up to the time of the fire; an insurance was effected on the house, stock and fixtures in July, 1866; the liquors on hand at the time of the fire were valued at about $2,000; a trap-door, leading from the store into the back cellar, was floored over after Kane took the house: we usually closed the store at from 1 to 3 o'clock in the morning; on the night of the fire we closed at about 11:30 o'clock, by Kane's orders; it never had been closed at so early an hour before; Kane gave me the order in the bar-room at about 11 o'clock; he was under the influence of liquor at the time; he then went up stairs; I immediately put up the shutters; I next saw Kane in about half an hour in the bar-room; he came from the back stairs leading from the bar; it fell on Thirty-first-street to the upper stories; he was in his shirt-sleeves and had no stockings on; he asked me why I hadn't closed the store; I told him I was hurrying as much as I could; he then closed the side door and I saw him go into the cellar: I heard him unlock the door; did not see any light in his hand; there was a gaslight in the hall, which lit up the cellar; I heard a noise as of the moving of barrels after he went down; he remained there about five minutes; I met him in the hallway as I started to go to bed; he stood still; he said to me, "D—n you, go into the store, and stay there till I tell you to come out;" Kane then went again to the cellar and close' the door after him; I heard the noise as of barrels being moved a second time; he remained in the cellar about ten minutes; I again saw him in the hall; he did not speak to me; I then went up to bed on the third floor; in the cellar there were liquors, coal, kindling wood, but no fire of any kind; there were about a dozen barrels in the cellar; in the store above there were various kinds of liquors kept in the small kegs behind the counter; there were paints and wall paper placed in the cellar on the day previous to the fire; they were pl ced there by workmen engaged to paint the house; there was a door leading from the cellar to the sidewalk of Thirty-first-street; the night before the fire Kane nailed this door up; on my way up to bed the second time I saw smoke, and was nearly suffocated; I ran out of the hall door on Thirty-first-street and put up a ladder; after I got the Citti family of thirteen persons out, I went to the Second-avenue store-door: an hour and a half afterward I saw Kane in Thirty-first-street; he was fully dressed; he told me not to say anything about his going into the cellar; the next day, on the way to the Fire-Marshal's office, he told me the same thing, and I said I would not say anything to injure him; at the time of the fire we had four full barrels and two partly full of Bourbon whisky, about twenty gallons of gin, two or three gallons of common brandy, about fifty gallons of Scotch whisky, about a gallon of blackberry brandy, four gallons of Jamaica rum, two hogsheads of ale, fifteen gallons of port wine, two or three gallons of syrup, and about 2,000 cigars; business had been dull just before the fire, and Kane said he was sorry he bought the place, and would like to sell it again, if he could get $19,000 to $21,000 for the house and stock; he said he would like to get a place down town if he could; he told me he would like to get the barber out; he spoke to a man named Zipperly about getting him out, and said he would pay him for his assistance in bringing it about; I am now under indictment for arson; Kane visited me in prison, and said he would see the District-Attorney and get me out; he told me not to tell anything about what I knew of his connection with the fire.

Cross-examined.—While I was in the Tombs Mrs. Duchane visited me several times; at the close of the Coroner's investigation Kane and I were both held for trial; I never had any quarrel with Mr. Kane; he treated me kindly; I testified to falsehoods before the Coroner's Jury; my motive was to save my cousin; Kane asked me to do it on our way to see Fire-Marshal Baker; Kane told me to say to the Coroner's Jury that business was good and that the stock was worth $4,500; I told him I would, and I think I did so; I did not expect to get any pecuniary remuneration for so doing.

Witness' testimony taken before the Coroner was then read to the jury by Mr. Brady, after which the Court was adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—MAY 22.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

WHEN A RECEIPT IN FULL IS NOT CONCLUSIVE.

William T. Harman vs. *Samuel Beck and Henry J. Jordan.*—The plaintiff in this action sought to recover of defendants nearly $300 for services performed at the latter's request. Defendants were the proprietors of the New-York Museum of Anatomy, and employed plaintiff, who was a practical anatomist, to arrange manakins, skeletons, &c., for them. The defence was a general denial, and payment in full was also pleaded. To sustain this a receipt purporting to have been signed by plaintiff was produced in evidence. The plaintiff was put upon the stand and testified that he had had dealings with defendants for some time past; that they had paid him money up on several occasions, and he had given receipts therefor; but that a balance was now due him amounting to $275, with interest from June last, and for this he had never given any receipt, for the reason that he had not received the money. To sustain this he produced a bill of particulars, a copy of which had been served on the defendants. Neither of defendants was put upon the stand to prove that the alleged payment in full had actually been made to the plaintiff, although one of them was present in Court. The jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

For plaintiff, Mr. Raymert; for defendants, Mr. Van Brunt.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 22.

By Judge Sutherland.

Wm. H. Taylor *vs.* Mary R. Cunningham et al.; order granted. Cecele M. De Casse *vs.* The Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Protestant Episcopal Church de St. Esprit; motion granted without costs to either party. Emile Kubberly *vs.* Louis P. Griffith; motion granted with $10 costs to abide the event of the action.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

There was a light calendar at the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Three persons were sentenced to the State Prison, two were remanded and one was acquitted.

SENTENCED.

George Smith was arraigned on a charge of burglary. The particulars of the accusation against him are that on the 13th of April last, he attempted to force an entrance into the dining-saloon, Nos. 5 to 13 South-street, of which A. S. Lane is proprietor. As the prisoner was caught in the act by a Police Officer, he made no attempt at a defence, but pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. Sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Timothy Mahon plead guilty of the charge of grand larceny. On the night of the 17th inst. he met Mr. Michael J. Brady, of No. 500 Pearl-street, in a liquor saloon, and there robbed him of a gold watch valued at $100. Sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

Samuel L. Davis was placed at the bar for trial on the charge of burglariously entering the dwelling-house of Mr. Daniel D. Brown, in East Thirtieth-street, in April last. The prisoner plead guilty of burglary in the third degree. Sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

REMANDED.

Wm. Murphy and John Geraghty, sneak-thieves, indicted for having stolen $96 worth of silk dresses, shawls, &c., from the room of Edward Condin, No. 58 Mulberry-street, on the afternoon of the 5th of April last, plead guilty, and were remanded for sentence.

ACQUITTED.

The trial of Hugh McCluskey, James McLaughlin and James Mullen, for grand larceny, was concluded yesterday, and resulted in the acquittal of the prisoners. The prisoners were charged with assaulting a gentleman named Edward M. Banks, at a political meeting which was being held at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Second-avenue, on the evening of the 1st of December last.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 22, 1867.

$2,000	U. S. 6s. '81... C	111⅛	
45,000	do	112	
115,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C'64	103⅝	
6,000	do	106	
15,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62 Small	103⅛	
31,000	do	103⅝	
19,000	do	103⅞	
20,000	do	103⅛	
19,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.	99⅜	
1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s C '65.	106⅜	
33,000	do	106⅜	
19,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. 1st Series.	108⅛	
2,000	do	108⅜	
1,000	Tenn. 6s. New	62⅜	
5,000	Virginia 6s	66⅜	
10,000	do	67	
1,000	Ohio 6s. '81	103	
8,000	Mo. St. 6s	96⅝	
1,000	do	96⅝	
3,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	97	
20,000	O. & M. Co	24⅞	
10,000	do	b30	25
30,000	do	2d call	25
50,000	do	s30	25
2,000	Erie s. 3d M		98
2,000	Erie 4th M		89
10,000	Mich. So. 2d M		90
5,000	Al. & T. H. Inc		76
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	82½	
3,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d	96⅛	
7,000	Joliet & Chi. 1st	104⅞	
10	Ocean Bank		100
10	Shoe & L. Bk		110
112	Bank of Commerce		118
100	Adams Ex	64⅛	
100	do	65	
18	Amer. Ex. Co	68¼	
200	Mer. U. Ex	18	
28	U. S. Ex. Co	s30	71
100	Wilks. Exp. Co		52
26	West. U. Tel	43	
100	do	42⅞	

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R. '62	106⅛	
35,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s C. '64	105⅞	
85,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s C. '62	106⅛	
5,000	do	106⅞	
145,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s C. '65	106⅜	
53,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.	99⅜	
5,000	N. Car. 6s. new	46⅝	
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	96⅞	
36,000	Ohio 6s. C.	25	
3,000	Erie 2d M. '79	100	
100	West. U. Tel	42⅞	
200	Canton Co	43	
300	Cum. Coal Pf	31	
160	Mar. U. 6s	18	
100	Wells Fargo Ex	65¼	
5	Amer. Ex Co	68¼	
500	N. Y. Cen	97⅜	
300	Pac. M. S. S. Co	17⅞	
350	do	132⅜	
100	do	s30	132
350	do		132

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co	42⅝	
100	do	s10	42⅝
100	Pac. M. S. Co		18
400	do	b3	132
50	do		131⅝
100	do	b10	132
10	Adams Ex Co	69	
100	West. U. Tel	42⅝	
7	do	s10	42⅝
100	do	b3	43⅛
100	N. Y. Cen		98⅛
200	Erie	b3	62⅛
600	do	c	62⅜
400	do	c3	62⅜
400	Reading R	c	104⅜
200	do	b15	104⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000	Ohio & M. C.	24⅝	
10,000	do	b30	25⅛
10,000	do	s15	25⅜
1,000	Canton Co		43
100	Cum. Coal		31
100	Mariposa Min	b15	7
100	Pacific Mail		132⅛
100	do		132⅜
100	do	b10	132⅛
100	do		132⅜
600	N. Y. Cen		98⅜
200	do	b3	97⅞
100	do	s30	97⅜
400	do		98
200	M. S. & N. I	b10	67⅞
100	do		67⅝
500	Olev. & Pitts		73⅜
200	do	s10	73⅝
200	do	s15	73⅝
500	Erie R		62⅜
400	do	b3	62⅜
100	do	s10	62⅜
100	do	2d call	62⅜
1000	do	b30	62⅜
400	Clev. & Pitts		73⅛
1500	Chi. R. I. & P		88⅜
200	do	b10	88⅞
100	do		88⅜
100	Chi. & N. W		34⅛
100	do	b10	34⅜
100	do	b3	34⅝
200	do	b10	34⅝
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf		59⅛
200	do	b10	59⅜
100	do	b3	59⅝
100	Chic., B. & Q. R		131⅝
100	Del., L. & W. R		122

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer	25⅛	
2,000	do	b40	25⅛
100	Pacific Mail		131⅝
200	do		131⅞
100	do	b10	131⅛
25	West. U. Tel		42
100	do	b10	42⅞
100	do		42⅝
500	N. Y. Cen		98⅜
200	do	b3	97⅞
100	do	s30	97⅜
400	do		98
200	M. S. & N. I	b10	67⅞
100	do		67⅝
500	Olev. & Pitts		73⅜
200	do	s10	73⅝
200	do	s15	73⅝
500	Erie R		62⅜
400	do	b3	62⅜
100	do	s10	62⅜
100	do	2d call	62⅜
1000	do	s10	62⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R		110
100	M. S. & N. I.	all	68⅛
100	do	b10	68⅜
100	Cleve. & Pitts		74
20	Clev., Col. & C. R		100
500	Chi. & N. W		34⅛
100	do	b10	34⅜
50	do		34⅝
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf		59⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R		116
500	Chic. & R. I		89
100	do	s30	2d call 88⅜
400	do		88⅜
100	Ind. & Cin		96
10	Tol., W. & W		43
100	do		42⅜
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf		59⅛
300	Chic. R. I. & P		88⅛
100	do	b10	88⅜
100	do	b3	88⅝
100	do	s10	88⅜
100	Chic., B. & Q. R		131⅝
100	Del., L. & W. R		122

WEDNESDAY, May 22—P. M.

The early Cable telegrams this morning quoted the Liverpool Cotton market easier, and thereupon the Gold Room, influenced by this news and yesterday's failure of FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., advanced to 138⅜ @ cent. At this rate there was supposed to be some realizing on the part of the *Bull* speculators in the Room, though the market held on to this quotation to the close of regular 'Change hours, and subsequently advanced to 138⅛@139 @ cent. The later Cable news was of a steadier feeling in Cotton at Liverpool and a dull market for American Stocks in London. Another heavy failure (private Banking firm) was reported from New-Orleans. The exports of Gold by the *China*, from Boston, and the *Palmyra*, from this port, today, amount to about $700,000. We hear of no engagements yet for the Bremen and Southampton steamer *New-York*, sailing from this port to-morrow.

The offerings of Money to the Brokers are quite free at 5@6 @ cent., and the chief employment is on United States Funds at the cheaper rate. The Assistant Treasurer offers to pay the Compound Interest Notes, due in June and July, with the full accrued interest to the date of presentation, in advance of maturity. In regard to the $50,000,000 3 @ cent. Legal Tender Certificates of Deposit, it is not probable, from present appearances, that the Secretary will be required to employ them until the August Compounds mature. The requisitions upon the Treasury fell off last week from the War Department, and there is a reasonable prospect that the Secretary will get through the month of May without showing the slightest increase of the aggregate of the Public Debt, while his funding of 7.30 @ cents. will be large, and the greenback circulation remain as at present. This result, considering that his Gold Customs for the month will be $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 less than his Gold payments for United States 5-20 Interest, will be especially gratifying.

The Public Funds continue active, and the old 5-20s of 1862 and the 5-20s of 1864 are especially strong. The former sold freely at 109⅞ @ cent., and against some disposition to sell these Bonds for delivery next week on the present advance. The exchanges and purchases of 7.30 @ cents for the consolidated 5-20s of 1865 continue large, though not in the aggregate so considerable to-day as on yesterday and Monday. The holders of June and July Compounds can either take the Currency in payment or make a favorable exchange for the Consolidated 5-20s.

In the Railway market there was a break of one @ cent. in Erie shares after 1 o'clock, and there was quite a lively time in the stock below 62 @ cent. The other New-York and Western Roads were almost the same as yesterday. They partially advanced in the morning, but subsequently sympathised with Erie ¼@½ @ cent. On the Miscellaneous list there was a large demand for Pacific Mail at a further advance to 132¼@132½, making 4 @ cent. rise since Monday. Although the quarterly dividend, announced, but not yet paid, is only 3 @ cent., as in February, it is understood that the whole net profits of the quarter—one of the most prosperous in the history of the Company—is very considerably over this rate. The Ohio and Mississippi Certificates are higher and in active movement.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. Gold left off firm; Exchange on London steady:

	Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	99¾	99¾
U. S. 5-20s	109¾	109⅞
U. S. 7.30s	106¼	106⅜
N. Y. Central	98⅜	97⅞
Erie	62¾	61
Hudson	102	101¾
Readine	104	103½
Mich. Southern	68¼	67½
Illinois Central	115½	115¼
Pittsburgs	73⅜	73¼
Tennessee 6s	64⅞	64¾
Northwest	34¾	34
N. West Pref	59⅜	59¼
Rock Island	88⅝	88¼
Fort Wayne	96⅜	96
Pacific Mail	130	131½
Quicksilver	27	26¾
W. U. Telegraph	42¾	42⅝
Mariposa Pref	18⅝	18¼
Ohio Certificates	24⅜	25
American Gold	137⅝	138⅝
Bills on London	109⅞	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 @ cent., 1867	133	Oregon War Loan, '81	107¾
6 @ cent., 1868	134	Oregon W. L. ⅌ yr., '81	106
6 @ cent., cou., 1868	104¾	5 @ cent. reg'd, 1871	110¾
6 @ cent. reg'd, 1881	112¾	5 @ cent., cou., 1871	111
500 & 1,000, 1881	112¾	End. cou., 1871	110¾
5-20 registered, 1862	106⅜	5 @ cent., reg'd, 1874	104
5-20 coupon small	106⅜	5 @ cent. cou'n, 1874	104
5-20 500 & 1,000	106⅝	End coupons, 1874	102⅝
5-20 registered, 1864	105⅝	10-40 reg	99½
5-20 500 & 1,000	105⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106⅛	7.30 1st series	106⅛
5-20 reg. 1865, new issue	106	7.30 2d series	105⅝
5-20 con., 1865, new issue	106	7.30 3d series	105⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	108	Tennessee 6 @ c., l. l'n.	83
N. Y. 6 @ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6 @ c., ex c.	61½
N. Y. 6 @ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	62¾
N. Y. 6 @ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Tennessee 5 @ c., n. bds.	58¾
N. Y. 6 @ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Virginia Coupon 6s	67
N. Y. 6 @ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Virginia ex c	45
Ohio 6 @ c., 1881	103	Georgia 6s	75
Ohio 6 @ c., 1886	103½	Georgia 7s, n bds	84
Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72	100	South Carolina ex c	46
Kentucky 6s, large b's	100½	North Carolina, n. bds.	46½
Ind. 5 @ c. War loan	91	Missouri 6s	97
Ind. 2¾ @ c. War loan	91	Missouri, H. & St. Jo. is.	81
Tennessee 6 @ c., '68	62	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	125½	Hanover	117
Manhattan	132	Irving	104¾
Mechanics'	118	Metropolitan	130
Union	116	East River	100
America	139½	Nassau	104
Phenix	106	Shoe and Leather	110
National	108	Corn Exchange	120
State of New-York	109	Continental	103⅞
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	108½	Commonwealth	101
Broadway	244	Imp't'rs. & Traders'	311
Ocean	102	Park	148
American Exchange	113⅜	Central National	110¾
Chatham	135	Fourth National	106⅞
Bank of the Repub	114	Ninth National	113
Bank of North Am'a	106	Oriental Bank	130

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Lack. & West. Bonds	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	95½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	88½	Tol. & W. 1st M.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	89	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Tol. & Wab. Ecu. Bds.	66
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	106	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	69¾
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	92
Erie 1s. 3d mort., '83	97¾	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	96
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	89	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	88¾	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	102
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	93	Steve. & Tol. R. Fund.	102
Hud. R. 1st M., 1863-'13	112	N. J. Central 2d M	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s. f. '85	104½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, conv., 1887	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96¼
Harlem Ext. 1st M. '82	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-'72	104½	Cleve. & P. 2d M	95
Mich. C. n. 1st M. s. '82	108¾	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Chi. B. & Q. 8 @ c. 1st M.	110	Chi. & A., 1st mort.	100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE. TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrott, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WORRELL SISTERS, FRA DIAVOLO and CINDERELLA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, TREASURE TROVE, A New-York Story of Buried Gold. Characters by Messrs. George Clark, Stuart Robson, W. Wheatley, Humberston, Burrell, Chalmers, Herne, Fenno, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Amelia Harris, Mrs. Eldridge, Mrs. Mark Smith, Miss Lillie Eldridge, Miss Harrison.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, Mr. James H. Hackett as Sir John Falstaff.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, comedy, ballet and pantomime. Characters by M. Hernandez, Harry Leslie, Pastor, Alex. Vidoo, Lingard, Parkhurst, Mlle. De Vere, Lina Windeil, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, AMBITION, Mrs. Proctor as Ethelwold, and Mrs. W. G. Jones as Catherine Howard.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE OCTOROON. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 30,000 CURIOSITIES.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. JAPANESE JUGGLERS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 728 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-ELLA, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 7 o'clock. Bierstadt's new Picture, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The differences between the Emperor NAPOLEON and the Corps Legislatif, with regard to the army organization scheme, have been adjusted.

Accounts from Madrid show that the internal troubles of Spain are increasing, and fears are entertained that a political crisis is at hand.

The Emperor of Austria, on Tuesday, made a speech from the throne to the members of the Upper and Lower Houses of the Diet.

The Derby race took place yesterday and was won by *Hermit* in the midst of a snow-storm.

Hon. Mr. STANFIELD, member of Parliament, and a firm friend of the United States during the rebellion, is dead.

Mr. STEWART published another communication in the London *Times*, saying the broken Cable will be repaired and ready for business in three weeks from this date.

FLOOD and DUFFY the Fenian prisoners who were recently convicted at Dublin, have been sentenced to imprisonment for life, at hard labor. MCCLURE, another Fenian, was placed on his trial at Cork, yesterday.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Tuesday night, the propeller *Wisconsin*, which left Cape Vincent in the evening, took fire near Grenadier Island, on the St. Lawrence River, and was totally destroyed. She had seventy passengers on board, of whom thirteen were lost. The vessel was run ashore on Grenadier's Island, and all the passengers who remained on board, as the Captain directed, were saved. The citizens of Cape Vincent repaired to the scene, and cared for the sufferers as best they could.

News by telegraph reached this City yesterday morning that the steamer *Santiago de Cuba* had gone ashore five miles south of Atlantic City, on the Jersey coast, and that six lives were lost in the effort to land the passengers. Subsequent telegrams confirmed this statement as to the loss of life. The *Santiago de Cuba* was on her way to this City from Greytown, Nicaragua, and had 350 passengers on board, mainly Californians.

The State Central Committee of the Anti-Prohibitionists met at Albany yesterday, Gen. JOHN A. WILLIAMS, Chairman. A State Convention is to be held in September next, to be composed of three delegates from each Assembly District. Speeches were made denouncing as corrupt and tyrannical the encroachment on municipal rights, and expressing a determination to persevere in resisting aggressions.

Dr. SMITH, of Orleans, Iowa, while riding horseback last week, was thrown from his horse, and, with his foot hanging in the stirrup, he was dragged along in a most shocking manner. The horse made a detour from the road into the brush, when the Doctor caught hold of a bush and held it with such a tenacious grasp that the saddle-girth was broken, and his own life saved.

The testimonials which the State of New-Hampshire has prepared for each of her soldiers who served in the late war are now being distributed. They are sixteen by thirteen inches in size, beautifully engraved and printed on thick plate paper. Each sheet bears six scenes incidental to the war, the portrait of Gov. SMYTH and the legend, "Honor to our country's brave defenders."

On Saturday last Mr. THOMAS NOWLAND, of Charlevoix, Mich., was chopping wood, and his wife and daughter, aged 18 months, were standing near. The child, unperceived by either parent, crawled to the log on which the father was chopping, and getting beneath the ax received the descending blow on the head, killing it instantly.

Divers at work in Boston harbor on Monday to remove the yacht *Wave*, which was sunk on Sunday, out of the channel, found two of the women who were drowned when she went down, clinging to the rigging, holding on with a death-grip. Had they let go they would have come to the surface and might have been saved.

On Friday night last six car-loads of oil took fire on a train which was coming down the mountain near Kittanning Point, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and about two hundred barrels burned up. The flame illuminated the whole valley between the Alleghany and Brush Mountains, and formed one of the most beautiful sights imaginable.

Late advices from Arizona state that the town of Tubac has been twice attacked by Indians, who have driven off all the stock, and the place has been abandoned by the whites. The Mowry silver mine had also been attacked, but the savages were repulsed.

Gov. FENTON has appointed JAMES O'ROURKE, of New-York City, to be special Port Warden of the port of New-York, and JAMES R. ALLADEN, of Brooklyn, to be Commissioner of Quarantine in place of WM. A. COBB, removed from the Metropolitan Police District.

The Coriell murder trial was continued yesterday at New-Brunswick, N. J. A mass of evidence concerning the nature of the wounds of the murdered woman, the discovery of the murder and the conduct and conversations of the prisoner was elicited from numerous witnesses.

JEFFERSON DAVIS arrived in Montreal on Tuesday, and is stopping at the residence of his wife's mother, Mrs. HOWELL. It is said that Mr. DAVIS has purchased the McGiverin estate at St. Catharine's for a Summer residence.

Money is represented to be so scarce in some portions of the South, that planters who, in order to secure their crops, have been forced to borrow, have paid as high as 10 per cent. per month for its use.

The iron mines along the Juniata River, near Mount Union, Penn., are said to contain both gold and silver. An assay proves the ore to contain $12 80 of gold and 80 cents of silver to the ton of iron.

In the Supreme Court at Providence, R. I., on Monday, MARY SPOONER recovered $10,000 from the Boston and Providence Railroad for the loss of the life of her husband, SAMUEL H. SPOONER, through the carelessness or negligence of the defendants.

The steamship *China* sailed at noon yesterday from Portland, taking sixteen passengers for Halifax and ninety-nine for Liverpool. She also takes out $185,000 in specie.

The steamer *Z. B. Vance*, engaged in the Santee River trade, sunk at her dock at Charleston on Saturday night. She was loaded with corn, bacon, and other supplies.

The bill providing for the closing of barber-shops on Sunday, which passed the House in the Massachusetts Legislature, was lost in the Senate yesterday by a vote of yeas 6, nays 11.

Twenty-five of the forty-four members of the senior class at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., have been expelled for going out of town without permission.

The Mayor and Chief of Police of Mobile were yesterday removed by order of Gen. POPE, and GUSTAVUS HORTON and Col. DIMON appointed to fill the vacancies.

The use of all kinds of fireworks is to be prohibited in Boston on the coming Fourth of July. That city heretofore has annually expended $60,000 for fireworks.

Reports from Idaho represent that the Indians are shooting settlers on all sides, and driving off all the stock they can find.

Mrs. CASE, the mother of SAMUEL CASE, the lad who was hanged for murder in Cincinnati a few weeks ago, died on Friday last of shame and grief.

In Canada there are seventy-three gold mines, employing 708 miners. The yield of gold for the last three months is valued at $690,955.

A boy named SMITH was struck on the side of the head, while playing base-ball at Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday, and killed.

The divorces in Connecticut the past year number one for every ten marriages.

Ice, thick as common window-glass, formed in Sandwich, N. H., on Monday night.

LOCAL NEWS.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church was in session yesterday morning, afternoon and evening. A long discussion on the resolutions of the Committee on Union, who reported in favor of a General Convention of Delegates from all Presbyterian Churches, to be held in September next, resulted in their adoption. This indorsement of the action of the Committee constituted the most important business of the day.

The promenade and floral concert of the Twenty-second Regiment, which took place last night at their spacious armory, was a great success, despite the rain and muddy streets, there being fully two thousand persons present. The regiment was presented with a beautiful stand of colors by Brig.-Gen. ASPINWALL, in behalf of the State, and the appearance of the battalion on parade was a gratifying one.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather yesterday, the races announced at Jerome Park were postponed. Hoping against hope, large numbers proceeded in the direction of the Park during the day, to return wet and disappointed. To-day the racing will begin in earnest, and, as the entries are all made and the contestants eager, an exciting opening of the season may be looked for.

The trial of JOHN KANE, for arson, was yesterday continued at the Court of Oyer and Terminer. After the work of empannelling a jury had been concluded, the case was opened for the prosecution by Mr. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Assistant District-Attorney, after which three witnesses were examined. At 4 o'clock the Court was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

A circular was yesterday addressed by Superintendent DALTON to the physicians resident within the Metropolitan Sanitary District, asking them to report to the Department all cases of cholera, yellow fever, small-pox, ship or typhus, scarlet and typhoid fevers, and measles, that may occur under their observation.

The United States supply steamer *Massachusetts*, from the Gulf Squadron, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings a large number of naval officers for examination before the Naval Board. She reports that Quarantines have been established at Key West and Pensacola, and that the health of those ports is excellent.

A number of gentlemen who are in favor of a protective tariff, met yesterday at the Astor House, and organized themselves into an association, to be known as the American Industrial League. Mr. PETER COOPER was chosen President.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, three prisoners were sentenced to State Prison, two remanded and one acquitted.

Flour, Wheat, Oats and Cotton were quiet and cheaper yesterday. Corn was firmer, on a livelier trade. Pork was in fair demand, opening at higher, but closing at lower prices. Other branches of business exhibited no new feature. Freight engagements were light and at easier rates, with 556 vessels of all classes in port.

The Rights of Opinion.

A special meeting of the Union League Club has been called for this evening, to "consider the conduct of HORACE GREELEY in becoming bail for JEFFERSON DAVIS. We don't like to interfere in differences among friends; but we can't help hinting to the Union League Club that it might possibly be well enough for them to mind their own business. Mr. GREELEY's bailing of DAVIS was an act performed by him as a private citizen,—and whether he was wise or foolish in the matter, he had just as perfect a right to do what he did as any member of the Union League has to eat fish for breakfast, or go without it, as he pleases.

If the Union League Club proposes to supervise the private conduct of its individual members, and discipline all who fall short of its standard, it will simply add one more to the many nuisances already existing of this sort. It is becoming altogether too much the fashion for societies, or parties, or clubs to assume inquisitorial authority over the acts, words and opinion of their members. Everything like independence of thought is crushed out; no man can have opinions of his own, or act upon them, without subjecting himself to the criticism and formal censure of a clique of self appointed judges.

JOHN M. BOTTS, in his recent letter of explanation, wonders whether he will live long enough to be permitted to act upon his own judgment, without being called to account for it by his friends. Most certainly not. The tendency of things in this country is exactly the other way. It is toward tyranny,—not freedom,—in all matters of opinion and of action. If any man acts with a party, for certain purposes, in politics, religion or anything else,—he is held subject to the *will* of that party in everything. He must bow absolutely to the dictates of its leaders, or of those who claim to be its leaders, on all subjects and at all times. If he does not, he will find himself tried, condemned and executed as a traitor and deserter.

We do not admire Mr. GREELEY's extreme anxiety to personally crown himself in effecting the release of DAVIS. On public grounds it was wholly needless, and on any conceivable personal grounds it was inexplicable. But it was a private and personal act, and one for which he is responsible to no authority but public opinion. For the Union League Club formally to sit in judgment upon him for it, seems to us the height of impertinence.

State Sovereignty—The Consolidation Policy.

The phase of Radicalism most likely to engage attention is that which affirms the absolute sovereignty of Congress over all matters pertaining to the States. The doctrine promulgated by Mr. SUMNER, insisted upon by WENDELL PHILLIPS, and accepted by journals not always in alliance with the extremists, is that Congress may and should legislate for all the States to the extent that may be necessary for the complete establishment of its policy. Negro suffrage, of course, affords the immediate test. The destruction of the slave system, it is argued, will not be finished until the political and civil eqality of the negro is secured throughout the Union. And since many of the States are inimical to the change, while others are in no haste to effect it, it is contended that Congress should forthwith assert its authority in the premises, and insure universal negro suffrage by a national enactment. The proposition rests on the ground that the old idea of State Rights is exploded, and that what Congress may do for the freedmen at the South it is bound to do for the blacks in all other States. In pursuance of the same reasoning, the Baltimore Radicals appeal to Washington for help to enable them to set aside the action of the Maryland Convention. From which it would follow, that under the plea of constructing a strong central power for consummating purposes developed during the progress of the war, the ultra Radicals are pushing the consolidation policy to a point that involves the overthrow of the control hitherto exercised by the States on questions relating to their internal affairs.

There is a glimmering of plausibility, if not of reason, in this manifestation of Radical opinion. Logically considered, negro suffrage is now a part of the national policy. Congress has made it one of the conditions of reconstruction, and has thus affirmed its desire to obliterate distinctions based upon color or race. It has done this ostensibly on the score of justice and as a means of contributing to the national safety. And inasmuch as the Government is composed of Northern members, and is supposed to represent the Northern will, the inference is not extravagant that the principle which the North has thrust upon the South in respect of negro votes, it is prepared to carry out in its own concerns. To declare that the negro is qualified to govern the South implies a consciousness that the negro is qualified to share in the government of the North. There can be no escape from this conclusion except at the expense of consistency. The advocates of consolidation, however, fall into two mistakes, either of which would be fatal to their plan. They assume, in the first place, that negro suffrage at the South is a concession to justice, when in reality it is merely a measure of partisan expediency. And they take it for granted, in the next place, that because the States composing the Government build their reconstruction policy upon the hypothesis that Federal authority is supreme, therefore these States will not object to the extension of the theory to their own cases. Nothing could be more erroneous as a question of fact or more superficial as a question of reasoning. The circumstances which alone excuse the exercise of Federal authority at the South, describe the limit beyond which Congressional action of the same character would be rank usurpation. And though the Northern people uphold a surrender of the principle of State sovereignty in its application to the South, they cling as tenaciously as ever to that principle in its application to themselves.

It happens, too, that States which are just now among the strongholds of Radicalism are interested in defeating the consolidation policy. Tennessee and Missouri both claim to be intolerant in their loyalty—proscriptive in their patriotism. Each has availed itself of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to create tests and impose disabilities, with the view of strengthening the Radical Party. They have carried out the State sovereignty principle according to their own notions of expediency. The results have been harsh and evil in both instances, but the general principle on which they have proceeded, being in entire accord with the recognized understanding of State Rights, has passed unchallenged. Both States, then, are standing Radical protests against the Sumner-Phillips innovation. For if Congress may be properly called upon to force one set of views upon Maryland, why may it not, with equal propriety, be urged to interfere in Tennessee? If it may to-day disfranchise Gov. SWAN's rebel-sympathizing friends, why may it not to-morrow disfranchise Gov. BROWNLOW's ruffians and cut-throats, and consign their arms to the State arsenal? Or if it may thrust negro suffrage upon New-York and Connecticut, what is to hinder it from meddling with matters over which Gov. FLETCHER and the Radicals of Missouri claim jurisdiction?

In Missouri, indeed, the question has taken a practical shape. The Judges of its Supreme Court have come into conflict with a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in support of their position lay down dicta in regard to the reserved rights of States with a warmth of dogmatism that would have extorted admiration from CALHOUN. The Supreme Court of the United States, it may be remembered, not long ago declared the test oath of the Missouri Radicals unconstitutional. But the Supreme Court of Missouri, adjudicating the other day in the Blair-Ridgley case, proceeds on the broad ground that while Federal sovereignty is limited and derived, State sovereignty is original and inherent, being limited only in regard to powers explicitly surrendered. South Carolina never spoke more strongly on the point than these Radical Judges of Missouri, as may be inferred from utterances like this:

"The States, when they entered the Union, retained all their original power and sovereignty, except such as were expressly surrendered to the General Government, or they were expressly prohibited from exercising. Subject to these exceptions, they are independent commonwealths, and the exclusive judges of what is just and proper for their own safety, welfare and happiness."

Yet further these exponents of Missouri ideas assert:

"Prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the respective States possessed unlimited and unrestricted sovereignty, and retained the same ever afterward, except so far as they granted certain powers to the General Government or prohibited themselves from doing certain acts. Every State reserved to itself the exclusive right of regulating its own internal government and police."

"Independent commonwealths," almost "unlimited and unrestricted sovereignty," "exclusive judges of what is just and proper for their own safety," "exclusive right of regulating their own government and police." Why, these phrases, true though they be, sound so oddly coming from Radical lips that they form a very suggestive indication of difficulty in the way of the consolidation policy.

True, this exposition of the doctrine of State Sovereignty is leveled at the Supreme Court of the United States, and is pushed to a degree which cannot be sustained. It is a case in which the Judges of a State declare their jurisdiction superior to that of the Court of the nation, precisely as was done by the Radical Judges of Wisconsin in the days of the Fugitive Slave Law. But the whole argument applies with equal cogency to a controversy between a State and Congress, with negro suffrage as the point in dispute. When, therefore, Mr. SUMNER brings up his scheme for legislating negro suffrage into all the States, let us not forget that the Radical Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri have proclaimed these States "independent Commonwealths," each possessing "the exclusive right of regulating its own internal government." The principle, thus applied, is old as the Union, and needed not the indorsation of the Missouri Bench. But its reaffirmation in this connection is reasonable, as an answer from Radical lips to the most aggressive of Radical demands.

The Public Health--Timely Precautions.

The number of emigrants arrived thus far, since the beginning of the year, would hardly seem to promise so large an aggregate as the arrivals of 1866. But it is too early to form an accurate estimate. If the accounts of the new exodus from Ireland are correct, the immigration thence will probably exceed that of any previous season.

From Northern and Central Germany the reports that seem of a most trustworthy character indicate at least as lively a coming season as the past. The shipments of specie, bearing the stamp of the United States Mint, from England to German ports, to which reference is made in several of our European exchanges, supply indirect but strong confirmatory evidence of a large westward movement of emigrants; and all the great steamship lines, the Bremen and Hamburg, the Brest and Havre, the Liverpool, London and Glasgow companies, connecting with this port, have made their calculations for an increase of passenger freight for the next five months.

The real facts of the case concern us in various ways. Above all other things we want—in view of the public debt, the burdens of taxation, the price of provisions, the prevalence of strikes, and the partially-recovered condition (since the war) of nearly all our great industries—we want a healthy and steady current of emigration. We want farmers with small capital, or with nothing but the labor of willing hands for their capital. We want skilled mechanics and unskilled laborers—the former in the great manufacturing centres; the latter in the agricultural and mining districts. For the sake of the addition they make to our industrial wealth, as well as on broad humanitarian grounds, we are urgently advised to take every possible precaution against the spread of pestilence among them, from the time they come within American waters.

Last year the extraordinary exertions of the newly-appointed Health Commissioners did much to make up for the disgraceful deficiencies of our quarantine arrangements. This year we are all hoping, almost against hope, that these arrangements will not discredit us again, when the regular season for epidemics on board ship arrives.

The Board of Health, the Commissioners of Quarantine, and the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, have made another effort—the *fifth*, we believe, since 1863—to get hold of a quarantine and temporary boarding station. For the latter a portion of Barren Island has been selected. For a more permanent structure a portion of Coney Island, extending from Gravesend Bay southward to the Atlantic Ocean is named. But we do not gather from the Act of the present year that this action is final. It needs the approval of the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor and the State Comptroller. And even after that is had, the amount of the appropriation under the act is only $50,000. Unless the old Quarantine grounds are sold—and they cannot be sold for a less sum than $400,000—what can the Commissioners do with the trifle placed at their disposal? In a season of even exceptional healthfulness, they would be sadly puzzled, we apprehend, to know how to make any profitable use of the sum allowed them. They have to build wharves and landing-places at several points. How many decent piers of a permanent character are they likely to construct for $50,000? The season, too, is advancing fast. We are within a month of the longest day of the year. A week may carry us out of this long "spell" of cold into weather very like the dog-days.

We do not know that the Board of Health is in any measure responsible for the delays either of the past or the present season. The same may be true of the Quarantine Commissioners, and the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn. What we do know is, that we cannot always expect to escape the penalty of trifling. We may have no cholera this season; but what guarantee have we against its recurrence at any moment? The Health Commissioners, within their own bailiwick proper, are looking out for it. They are setting about their Summer cleansing operations with an activity which is encouraging to every citizen of cleanly habits. Where the owners and occupants of property neglect the removal of garbage and filth of every kind from their premises, laborers are to be set to work under the direction of the Board to perform that duty at the expense of those responsible for its performance. Last year such exceptional cases were placed in the hands of contractors, and the owners very frequently were assessed in a heavy sum. This, under the new regulations, is changed, and, perhaps, in some respects for the better. And yet we do not see the propriety of the Board's going to the trouble of hiring a corps of laborers to look after the property of negligent and filthy proprietors, and then tax them for the service performed, only the exact amount of the laborers' wages. This is rather, we apprehend, a premium held out to the viler class of landlords to leave the cleaning of their premises entirely in charge of the Board. If they get the work done as cheaply in that way as by taking some interest in the matter on their own account, why need they fret themselves? Aside from this, however, we look upon the action of the Board as timely and wise.

A Standing Army for British America and Its Cost.

The leading advocates of Confederation in the neighboring Provinces are wisely beginning to count the cost of maintaining a Dominion which is even now invested, practically, with the essential powers of an independent State.

Only the least reflecting class of Colonial Unionists have been so far misled in reckoning up the advantages of a consolidated Government as to suppose that the dignities and profits of the new Imperial Charter granted to them involved no new responsibilities. But it may be doubted whether there exists in the minds of very many of the Colonial Confederates a clear apprehension of what the luxury of virtual independence really means.

The London *Times* undoubtedly spoke by the card when it intimated that the British guarantee for the Intercolonial Military Railroad must be held as a commutation allowance for the twelve or fifteen thousand regular soldiers quartered in the Provinces—nominally for their defence—during the last five years.

Sixteen years ago Earl GREY made an agreement with the Province of Canada that it should undertake the maintenance of a local force sufficient for the preservation of order in times of peace. He surrendered more than two million dollars' worth of property on the pledged faith of the Provincial Government. There did not come a great deal of that bargain. Long before the *Trent* difficulty arose, the volunteer force of both the Canadas had dwindled down to an almost nominal figure. The pride and excitement of organizing soon died out; and although the Fenian raids gave, for the time, a very considerable stimulus to the patriotism of the volunteers, the most enthusiastic members of the Confederate party are obliged to confess that the local force to-day, unsupported by the British regulars, would form a poor nucleus for a Provincial Union army in case of war.

Ingenious advocates of independence agree with those who look to a lasting Union of the new Dominion with the Parent State, that holiday soldiering will not serve the Provinces in their new state of political existence. One leading man of nerve demands that, in view of the withdrawal of the Imperial troops, a force of 335,000 be conscripted, or required to fill a limited term of service, on the Prussian principle. Under this comprehensive scheme, the levies on the separate Colonies would be as follows:

Nova Scotia	30,000
New-Brunswick	25,000
Lower Canada	120,000
Upper Canada	160,000
Total	335,000

This would involve the conscription of a full tithe of the entire population of the whole of British America, including men, women and children. It would take nearly half the male adult population under fifty years of age, and if the force were under drill for only one-quarter of every year, the establishment would involve an expenditure of not less than $16,500,000 per annum. This, considering that the aggregate revenues of the United Provinces under the present rate of taxation cannot exceed $25,000,000 a year, certainly seems a high military estimate to start with.

One of the Crown Ministers, we notice, takes a bold and decided stand on the Prussian system, although barely one in fifty of the population of military age in his section of the Province have ever had heart or pith enough to turn out as volunteers when called on. He does not condescend to particulars, like the precise gentleman whose figures we have quoted; but as it is an adviser of the Crown who speaks, his words ought to carry weight. He tells his compatriots that "the days of volunteering are gone," and that "in this age every State must have the military service of its every son." The conclusion may be reasonable enough. The question is about the premises. Is this new Confederacy a State? Is it a State that can just yet afford to follow the example of Prussia and maintain a large standing army alike in peace and in war? Prussia had an annual revenue before its recent accessions of territory of over one hundred and sixty millions of dollars—maintaining an army of more than two hundred thousand in time of peace; and from six hundred thousand to eight hundred thousand in time of war. The Canada Dominion may ultimately attain to proportions equally grand, but it is not likely to do so by deluding itself into the notion that a scattered population of three and a half millions, mainly occupied with agriculture, can maintain a regular army of even twenty thousand. The business of its politicians and its statesmen is to cultivate the friendship and win the good-will of the Government and people of the United States. That will stand it in better stead than an army—large or small—organized by visionary theorists on sheets of foolscap.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Tribune* thinks that "Fenianism ought to live,"—not because there is any prospect of its succeeding in its aims, but as a "protest" against English rule in Ireland. We submit that the "protest" costs a good deal more than it is worth. The whole movement is supported by voluntary contributions of Irishmen and Irishwomen, especially in the United States. Some millions of dollars have been given, with the lavish generosity characteristic of the race, to the Fenian movement,—under the assurance and in the hope that it would lead to the liberation of "Ould Ireland." Anything that promises this, commends itself at once to the Irish heart. But it actually led to nothing but an absurd raid into Canada, and a still more disastrous attempt at a "rising" in Ireland,—both which had no other result than to get some scores of dashing Irishmen into prison for life, and to make English rule in Ireland more relentless than ever. It is all very well to try to console their friends by talking of the immense value of this as a "protest,"—but this is a very shadowy sort of consolation. *We* protest against any repetition of the performance. Let the Irish men and women keep their money,—to educate their children and get themselves homes and home comforts, until there is some reasonable prospect of using it to advantage for the redemption of the old country. So far they have simply been robbed under false pretences of what they could poorly afford to spare.

The Mobile journals publish affidavits from a number of citizens who were present at the meeting addressed by Judge KELLEY and familiar with all that occurred. They all state that the riot originated in a panic, caused by an attempt to arrest some one who had attempted to make trouble,—and that the negroes had come to the meeting armed, not with any purpose of creating a riot, but by way of preparation if one should occur. They state also that Mr. KELLEY's remarks were at first wholly unobjectionable, and it was only when he began to recite, with a good deal of passion, the wrongs the Southern whites had inflicted on the negroes, that some one cried "put him out,"—whereupon Mr. KELLEY retorted by saying he had the whole army at his back. One of the gentlemen whose statements are published, refers to the fact that a week before, Judge BUSTEED had addressed a large meeting in the same place and had been assailed by the same cry,—but instead of meeting it by defiance, he took it as a joke and completely turned the laugh on the person who had interrupted him, and was heartily applauded by the meeting. We suspect that Judge KELLEY might, with advantage to himself and to the public, take lessons of Judge BUSTEED, in the business of haranguing mixed mass meetings.

One of our Louisiana correspondents gives a very gloomy picture of the condition and prospects of the country and people all along the Lower Mississippi, and especially in the States of Mississippi and Louisiana. The destruction of the levees, the heavy floods recently experienced through all the West, and the consequent overflows of the Mississippi River, have carried devastation and ruin through all the region traversed, to a degree of which no adequate account has yet been given. The planters of all grades and classes have been ruined,—the whole region has become miasmatic and unhealthy, and the culture of cotton in that vast and rich section has been destroyed forever. The efforts made to raise money to repair and reconstruct the levees are utter failures, and must remain so for the simple but sufficient reason that the money cannot be had. The suffering inflicted upon thousands of all classes and descriptions of persons by this calamity is beyond estimate. The reconstruction of the Mississippi levees imperatively demands the early attention of Congress. It is a matter of grave national importance that this vast region should be preserved, and the immensely valuable crops it has yielded hitherto should be renewed. The direct tax yielded for a single year would more than meet the aggregate cost. Even if the States which are injured most be held liable for the expense of the renovation required, the Government should at least loan them money to meet it. At the last session of Congress the proposition was defeated by abuse of Southern rebels; and it will probably be met in the same temper again. But certainly the most bitter resentments of the past, however just they may have been, must yield in time to palpable convictions of public interest and duty. We trust the matter will continue to be pressed upon public attention until some adequate action is taken upon it.

The Excise Commissioners, indorsed by the better class of citizens in Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, are desirous of increasing the Police force in those localities by fifty men. The Law Committee of the Common Council has reported a resolution favoring the proposition, emphasized by the statement of the Commissioners that there need be no extra charge upon the city treasury in consequence, as the additional amount realized by the license fund would more than meet the demand. It was decided to make the matter the special order for next Monday evening. Of the *necessity* of this addition there can be no doubt. As it now stands, the patrolmen and policemen of those precincts are compelled to walk beats of miles and miles in extent. Their supervision of the route is occasional and theoretical—it is impossible. In certain sections of this, as in all great cities, there may be no absolute need of a policeman once a year, but when the emergency comes, he should be on hand. Murder upon murder is recorded in our local column, or as a local cotemporary headed its report on Monday "Another Horror," and again another on Tuesday "Horror upon Horror;" and such is the fact. We are not in possession of the exact number of street murders in those precincts within a year past, but they are more numerous than in any precincts in the District. Men are murdered in the very Park, in the street, and in grog shops—one woman was waylaid and garroted almost in front of the Mayor's house, three others were brutally beaten and foully outraged by a party of young bloods in a public locality, and every week affords its argument in favor of more stringent rules, more rigid watchfulness on the part of the Police. If, then, Brooklyn can secure the services of fifty patrolmen without cost to herself, it would seem strange, inexplicable in fact, if she should decline the proffer.

The Board of Education in the City of Brooklyn has taken a step in the right direction by voting an appropriation for the increase of teachers' salaries in their public schools. A city whose population is fast striding toward the figure of half a million owes to itself the duty, and to other populous towns the example of a liberal system of instruction for the thousands of poor children who otherwise will fill its streets with crime, and its jails with criminals. The profession of teaching is very poorly paid everywhere, and Brooklyn has been even behind most other cities of its size and pretensions in this respect. Competent teachers are always to be had by paying for them, but the increase in the cost of living has forced the teachers of Brooklyn to use up more than four-fifths of their pay in the mere maintenance of existence. Another good thing done was the lessening of the usual disproportion between the salaries of male principals, whose labors are not excessive, and the young women, who, as teachers, each have the direct care of hundreds of children, and who for wearing out their lives in this way have been receiving the beggarly sum of *two hundred and seventy-five dollars* per annum. If Boards, public officials, merchants, and other employers would pay living wages to competent women, there would be less talk of "woman's rights," and fewer real cases of woman's wrongs.

It is probable that at Montreal we shall have the first utterance from DAVIS, in the way of self-defence for his part in the rebellion. The Canadian sympathizers propose to get up a banquet in his honor, and, as a matter of course, its main object will be to get a "speech" from the rebel President. The less that DAVIS says about his political conduct during the last seven years, the more likely will he be to enjoy hereafter the political and personal quiet which he says he is so anxious to get. It is reported, however, that he has bought a residence in Montreal, and it may be that he intends to quit forever the country he tried so hard to destroy. It is also reported that his plantation in Mississippi has been sold under Government direction, and is now owned by a negro.

In his address at the opening of the Court the other day, Judge RUSSEL traveled far out of his way to say that the presentment of juries on our correctional and charitable institutions is unnecessary; that the duty of a Grand Jury is to deal with the criminal business that comes before it; and to leave the visitation of public institutions to other bodies. This is surely a judicial view, of the narrowest kind. One full year has elapsed since a Grand Jury has visited the Tombs; and it is certainly important to the due administration of justice that the community should be informed by independent authority what the condition of the City Prison really is. The present report declares it to be "a disgrace to the Metropolis." The officers are excellent, pains-taking men; but the crowding, the vermin and the want of drainage are prevalent evils, of which the picture given in the report might even arouse the sensibilities of the sleepiest City Judge in christendom. Many of the Police Station-houses are described as in a scarcely less horrible condition. The institutions on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands have not till now been similarly visited for the past two years. The necessity for extra inspection in their case does not appear to have been very urgently demanded. The housing, discipline and general management on the whole seem to justify commendatio... And yet we apprehend that all benevolent persons will feel a satisfaction in getting at the facts of the case from an independent source. It is no reflection on the Commissioners that their labors and regulations should be periodically criticised, without prejudice. And how this can be better done than by an educated body of grand jurymen, it would perhaps be difficult for Judge RUSSEL to say, unless, indeed he could afford to undertake the task himself.

Liquor-sellers all over the country are at this time suffering from legal restraints as they never suffered before. It is not in this City only that the Sunday traffic and the night traffic are prohibited, and that a rigid Excise Law is enforced; but our great rival, Philadelphia, has just got a new excise system that is even more rigid in its provisions than ours, and it appears, moreover, that there is a determination to enforce it. Of the extraordinary operations of the Anti-Liquor Law in Boston, all who have read our news from that quarter are informed. In this matter both New-York and Philadelphia must give way to Boston. The great cities of the Western States are behind-hand as yet; but they are busily engaged in studying up our anti-liquor laws and trying to learn how we succeed in enforcing them. In a short time they will doubtless be abreast of us; and when they actually take hold of the matter, will be likely to spring so far ahead, that even Boston will be ashamed of itself. In fact, it looks as if all mankind—that is, all American kind—would soon treat liquor as a common enemy of the human race.

The Judiciary Committee—that is, the Impeachment Committee—have been taking the testimony of the employes around the White House as to the President's personal habits, and especially as to his abstemiousness. It is reassuring to learn from a dispatch in the Boston *Transcript* that one of these employes "swore that he never knew the President to take a glass of liquor since he occupied the White House." Now, we don't like that phrase "glass of liquor." It is not sufficiently definite. If he never took a glass of liquor, did he ever take a *mug of beer?* Let the Committee go into this matter thoroughly, and clear it up. What the country wants is *precise* information as to what the President drinks.

Secretary MCCULLOCH says that so far as the financial necessities of the year are concerned, there will be no necessity for a Summer session of Congress. We should think this statement would have some weight with those who are urging a July session for financial reasons. We may be sure that if additional legislation were required, and if such legislation as Congress would give offered any hope of helping us out of financial embarrassments, the Secretary of the Treasury would be the most anxious to secure a meeting in July.

The *Express* has passed entirely into the hands of Messrs. JAMES and ERASTUS BROOKS, the latter gentleman having purchased the interest of Mr. CLARKE, a former partner, whose claims have been in litigation for some years past. The *Express* has always evinced great industry and enterprise in its management, and has thus become one of the established and indispensable journals of the City. Its political tone and teachings are seldom in harmony with our own; but it deserves the success it has achieved, and which, we trust, it will continue to enjoy.

The new Board of Fire Commissioners are evidently going the right way to work to make their department a credit to the City. The surest method of eradicating the few evils which the present organization has inherited from its predecessor has lately been put in force. The Board have instituted a weekly trial

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

It is a bad sign that visitors should say of every annual Exhibition, "It is very inferior to last year's;" for though the criticism may be incorrect, it shows at least that the public have advanced in art-taste and art-knowledge, while professional artists have been standing still. As a matter of fact, the present Exhibition, though by no means what it ought to be, is not inferior to that of last year, or that of any year since 1860; but it really conveys an impression of inferiority, because the artists who have sent pictures to the Academy have redeemed the promise of former years. Their pictures, taken collectively, exhibit year after year the same excellencies and the same deficiencies; so that, so far as the enjoyment and instruction of the public are concerned, the Academy might cover its walls year after year with the same pictures. This is becoming a very aggravating offence, and is fast loosening the hold which the Academy has upon the interest of the public. Every one knows that none of our best artists does justice to his acknowledged powers. Every one who has frequented the exhibitions and the studios for the last five or six years knows perfectly well that the exquisite painting by S. COLMAN, in the present Exhibition, is not, with all its beauty, the full expression of his genius. Every one who has followed MCENTEE'S artistic life, is perfectly sure that he is wasting his brilliant powers upon works which he learned to do thoroughly years ago, and that by this time he ought to tell us something new about Autumn, and occasionally give us some evidence that he recognizes the other seasons, instead of repeating forever the gray sky and sombre landscape in which he takes so much delight. One great trouble with our artists appears to be their want of courage and artistic enterprise. They seem to be fearful of striking out into new paths. Mr. COLMAN, for instance, has produced but two or three pictures of first-class merit since he exhausted (too soon) his magnificent Spanish studies. KENSETT repeats himself in almost every picture. The same is true of GIFFORD, SHATTUCK, INNESS, LE CLEAR, EDWIN WHITE, GRAY, and so on through the list. We do not mean to say that all our artists should follow CHURCH to the Andes or to the North Pole, or BIERSTADT to the Rocky Mountains and the Yo Semite. Artists sometimes go very long distances to bring back very poor pictures. They could find all they want to know within a day's ride or sail of New-York. The truth is, we fear, that too many of our artists forget that art is living and progressive; that every year the art-taste and art-culture of the public are advancing, so that pictures that pleased last year, are this year neglected and passed by without approval. The impression very widely prevails that the artists of New-York are a little disposed to rest on their laurels, or, in plain English, that they are growing lazy and indifferent. We do not vouch for the correctness of this impression, but merely state the fact of its existence.

Yet we fear it is but too well founded. To what else is owing the common-place character of the present Exhibition? Why else should all the pictures, with a very few eminent exceptions, be so nearly on a dead level of mediocrity that they might have been hung up by lot without danger to the reputation of the artists or the enjoyment of the visitors? At least two-thirds of the pictures on the line might have changed places with those that have been banished to the ceiling, without gain or loss to the Exhibition. Of the 598 pictures in the Academy rooms this year, not one can be classed as first rate; and we certainly do not overstate the case in asserting that the hanging committee of a French or English or German Academy would have rejected at least four hundred of the number as unsuitable for exhibition, either on account of bad work or because they were dull and uninteresting. Of course there is not the slightest necessity for this. It is not for lack of ability and culture that our New-York artists fail to make their exhibitions as interesting as those of European capitals. We know that the men whose names are in the catalogue are capable of doing much better work than anything they exhibit this year. It is their fatal indifference that works the mischief; and if this is to be the order of things henceforth, the sooner the Academy shuts up the better it will be for the interests of American art.

Judging from the Exhibition, one would be tempted to believe that many of our artists have no definite object in what they do. It were difficult to tell why two-thirds of the pictures in the Exhibition were painted at all. The greater numbers re studies rather than finished works of art, and so would be classed in a European Academy. As studies, many of them have value and in erest, but as pictures they possess scarcely any merit at all.

It my be said, in reply to this criticism, that many of the pictures in the Exhibition are the work of young artists, and as such are indicative of a growing taste for art, and full of promise for the future. This is, in part, true. But it will not be claimed that INNESS, EDWIN WHITE, KENSETT, LE CLEAR and SHATTUCK, are novices in art; and neither of these men is represented as he should be at the Exhibition. It is also true that some of our artists, for one reason or another, keep back their best pictures; sometimes because purchasers foolishly object to public exhibition, as if a picture lost a portion of its value by being scanned by common eyes, and sometimes because the Academy is really one of the poorest galleries in the world for the exhibition of paintings. The light is unfavorable; the rooms are inconveniently arranged, and spoiled, besides, by the ungainly heaters that take up the best places for seeing. We do not wonder that many artists shrink from sending their best efforts when there is the probability that the Hanging Committee may, innocently and unavoidably, perhaps, destroy the whole effect of a Winter's work. Pictures of very great merit are frequently exhibited at the artists' studios, at the galleries of the "Century," the Athenæum and other clubs, and in salesrooms, instead of being sent to the Academy. COLMAN'S splendid painting of "Towboats on the Hudson"—one of the finest works ever produced in America—was thus exhibited. It ought to have been at the Academy, but it isn't. JAMES HART has nothing there, neither has CHURCH, nor BIERSTADT, nor BRADFORD; why, we do not undertake to say. The fact that they, in common with other artists, do not think it worth their while to send their pictures to the Academy, shows how low an estimate they place upon the privilege.

Our readers will now see how it is that out of nearly 600 pictures we find so few that call for special mention and criticism. We have already, in a preceding article, spoken with high praise of MCENTEE'S "Late Autumn," COLMAN'S "Moonrise in November," GIFFORD'S "Sunrise on the Seashore," FRANK ANDERSON'S lovely "Spring Hepatica," and other works of merit or of promise; and we are sorry to find that so few remain to praise.

There is in the East Room a work, numbered 327, which must have been named by mistake. It is called in the catalogue "Coleridge's Genevieve." Beautifully and strongly painted, finished with all the artistic skill and all the scientific knowledge that characterize the works of GRAY, it attracts more attention than any other picture in the room; but we are puzzled to know why the artist calls it "Genevieve." We see a picture of a beautiful young lady, whose face, though somewhat pensive, is not poetic in expression, and which bears the stamp of solid common sense. She doesn't look as though she would love her lover best when he sang songs to "make her grieve." All that connects her with COLERIDGE'S poem is the foot of an armed statue against which she is leaning, and a ruin "wild and hoary" in the distance. It is perhaps unfair to criticise such a painting by its title; but if the artist didn't mean to paint "Geuevieve," he shouldn't give his painting that name; and if he did mean to paint "Genevieve," he has certainly altogether missed the poet's conception of that character. For all that, the painting is beautiful as painting, and those who admire it are at liberty to re-christen it as they please.

There is another picture by Mr. GRAY, in the West Room, number 516, called in the catalogue, "St. Christopher, or the Burden of Humanity." We have rarely met with a more striking instance of artistic power and knowledge thrown away upon a subject utterly incapable of artistic treatment. The old legend, which everybody knows, is a subject for poets only. SWINBURNE has embalmed it in a half a dozen immortal verses. He could tell us how the "wondrous child" waxed heavier on the shoulders of the stalwart pagan, and "altered and was God." But in Mr. GRAY'S picture what do we see? Merely a very muscular, half-clothed man, stepping from the water and bearing on his shoulder a very ordinary looking child. The main fact and central idea of the legend—that the child grew heavier as the old pagan waded with him through the water—is, of course, entirely lost in the painting.

Mr. HENNESSY has but one picture in the exhibition, number 545, called "An afternoon on the Beach." It looks unfinished and flat, and is wanting in shadow and in strength. The groups of girls who sit listlessly about on the beach are cleverly enough disposed, and the picture, as it gives one the impression of a lazy afternoon, may be called successful. But we should be sorry to think that Mr. HENNESSY could do no better, or that he was going to give himself up henceforth to a style of painting that verges closely on the high Japanese style.

Mr. G. C. LAMBDIN exhibits three pictures, one of which, number 346, is one of the most astonishing productions ever accepted by a Hanging Committee. It represents a strong-minded female taking a "constitutional" in the Autumn. But no words can do justice to its ugliness; to be appreciated it must be seen.

Mr. FREDERICKS is one of the cleverest of draughtsmen, and frequently paints with true feeling for color as well as form; but his "Fancy Portrait," No. 481, is entirely unworthy of his talents. The subject is a young lady walking along a lonely path at sunset. She is reading, and her face is bending forward toward her book. Behind her the moon is just rising. On her right hand stand two ghastly-looking stems of white birch, lighted by the setting sun. The face of the young lady is not attractive; the mouth is especially bad, and has a smutched appearance.

It would be difficult, we think, for the Hanging Committee to give a good reason for affording space, on their walls, to E. W. PERRY'S wretched daub called "The Red Ear." Was space really so plentiful, and were good pictures so very scarce, that a picture of which a country exhibition would be ashamed, should be allowed to occupy several square feet of good wall?

Mr. YEWELL is an artist for whom we have great respect. He paints carefully and conscientiously, and generally selects his subjects with good taste and judgment. We regret to be unable to accord this praise to No. 255, "Before the Bath." The subject is not interesting, nor is it well worked out.

Mr. LOOP exhibits several pictures, of which the most important is No. 270, "Clytie Adoring the Sun," though why it should have that title is more than we can say. All that can be seen is a female figure, nearly naked, sitting on a grassy bank under a group of trees. The figure is delicately painted, but the face exhibits no particular signs of adoration, nor is there any visible object of adoration in the picture—a faint tinge of sunset light on some distant hills being the only token of the presence of the sun.

Mr. T. W. WOOD'S series of negro pictures is excellent, both as to design and as to execution. His "Sharpshooter" is also an excellent bit of painting, brilliantly and solidly executed.

Of Mr. EASTMAN JOHNSON'S "Pension Claim Agent," No. 453, we have already spoken in noticing the artist's studio. A closer examination only serves to confirm the high opinion we have always entertained of Mr. JOHNSON'S abilities and culture. He is the most progressive of American artists, every year exhibiting a decided advance in the character and quality of his work. His drawing is correct and bold, and he has fine feeling for color. The "Pension Claim Agent" is a picture so quiet and unpretending, that it scarcely attracts the eye, but once examined, it fastens your attention and detains you long. The subject is simple, and the treatment is in strict harmony with the subject. It is by far the most important contribution to the exhibition.

Mr. EDWIN WHITE sends a number of pictures, of which the "St. Stephen's Vision" is the only one requiring notice. Mr. WHITE is an artist of great culture and talent, but he persists in choosing subjects that do not touch the sympathies of the age. People care nothing, now-a-days, about the martyrdom of St. Stephen, or about his visions. They read of these in the Bible with a certain kind of religious interest; but nothing but the very highest art could interest them in the artistic representation of these events. Mr. WHITE'S picture is well composed and carefully painted, and possesses many points of merit; but it would be much better for American art and for his own reputation if he would select his subjects from the life that he really sees, instead of going back two thousand years to paint what he has only imagined.

Mr. BEARD'S amusing picture, "The Hunter's Flask," is worthy of high praise, taking it for just what it is. The squirrels are admirably individualized. Nothing could be more drunken than the expression of the poor fellow who has sunk back in the grass, and the compassionate, anxious air of the black sister of charity who holds his drooping paw, is inimitable. How finely the fur is painted! This picture is far superior to the more ambitious "Flaw in the Title," by the same artist, which is amusing merely on account of the wonderfully human expression which the artist has forced upon monkey faces.

Mr. VEDDER sends but one picture to the Exhibition this year, and that a small and unimportant one, No. 869. It is not very interesting, merely a Japanese woman standing in a curiously-painted room; but the figure, the dress, and all the details of the room are wrought out with the care and truthfulness which always characterize Mr. VEDDER'S work.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Realities of the Drama.

There has long been a growing tendency on the part of theatrical managers to introduce into the mimic scenes presented at their theatres, certain realities which cool judgment should suggest might advantageously be dispensed with. It has reached its climax, we think, when half-a-dozen real newsboys, who are really dirty, are secured to dance a clog-dance, as has been done in the latest dramatic curiosity presented in this City. That this propensity for the "real" has never been foreign to the managerial disposition, we may gather from the satirical notice it attracted from DICKENS, who made the real pump and wash-tub of Mr. Crummles themes for quiet but caustic hits at the folly of players who think that the more of common, every-day life they present on the stage, the more delighted the audiences will be. It was always a favorite trick of Bowery managers to produce an actual donkey in any piece that would permit it; and the Broadway managers deeming the standard of theatrical taste to be the same in all parts of the City, have, latterly, been enthusiastically following the original lead. Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, in "Fanchon," at first hazarded a real chicken, which, tied to a string, flapped about the stage until, obedient to the guiding hand fluttered on the clock in the corner; then in another piece she exhibited a large collection of live fowl in order to make the audience realize the truthfulness of her delineation of a poultry-dealer. Then in "Never Too Late to Mend," we had a real pony which munched real hay at a real rack; a real dog which crouched in a corner, and a half dozen real pigeons which appeared to be perching on the roofs and eaves of outbuildings, but which being tethered by the leg to a fixed spot, fluttered about occasionally in an agony which was only too real indeed. Then Mr. WHEATLEY, in "Belphegor" and "Arrah-Na-Pogue," exhibited a real horse and cart for no other purpose we can think of, than to show that such an animal and such a conveyance might be had for money. Finally Mr. WALLACK in "Flying Scud" shows us a real racer and a real organ-grinder and real monkey; and Mr. GROVER in "Treasure Trove" exhibits three real horses and a real "drag" to vivify his Saratoga scene. This mixture of the real and the unreal on the theatrical scene, it appears to us, only serves to confuse an audience instead of pleasing it. We all know that the houses on the stage are painted cloths, the golden goblets are gilded pasteboard, and the sorrows and tears, and passions and merriment are only false and simulated counterfeits. Why, then, are the real dirty newsboys, the real dog, the real horses and the real pigeons and chickens introduced? Is it to persuade us that all the other items of the scene are real? Since the art of acting is to make what is not actual seem so, it would be more artistic to carry out the effort in all particulars and try to make counterfeits of nature appear like the reality.

At best the sensation produced in any audience by these real introductions is only that of surprise, and the general feeling is that they are designed for practical jokes. Certainly no pleasure is experienced by a sensible man in beholding an unwilling brute tortured before glaring footlights in pursuance of this new theatrical idea. All dumb creatures have their allotted part to perform in this life, and, Heaven knows, they do it willingly enough, without being degraded (and it is degradation) for the slight amusement of mankind—whose will they obey so implicitly, whose power they acknowledge, and whose mercy and love they piteously solicit. The Christian slaves, who were forced to perform for their Pagan masters in the amphitheatres, were not a bit more cruelly used than the dumb animals who are thus led out to raise a laugh or a gesture of surprise from us. The objections we urge to this practice do not exist to such an extent in those performances wherein the dumb creation has some allotted duty to perform, in which extraordinary sagacity and the fruits of long tuition are exhibited, though even these latter may not be altogether commendable; but what we think deserving of special reprobation is the mere introduction of a horse because it is a live horse, or a chicken because it is a real chicken. For in such cases we hold it to be in keeping with the *theory* of theatrical representation to produce cunningly contrived imitations of the original, so that we should have to admire, both in acting and the accessories of the scene, the same ingenious counterfeit. We know, of course, that in any play which professes to give an idea of prison life the public would loath the introduction of real convicts who should have to suffer real tortures. Why, then, the real news-boys, or the real monkey? Why not as well the real weapon and the deadly thrust, and real poison? Theatrical managers ought to consider that this propensity must stop somewhere, and that the best proof that their effort is futile and ridiculous is to be found in the fact that it can never culminate in a legitimate way, *i. e.*, in a scene wholly real.

Since this new and reprehensible practice must be confined to the lowest realities of nature, it ought to be discontinued altogether. Theatrical clouds must always be canvas, theatrical moons must always be candles or oil-lamps, fairies always substantial mortals, and flights to Heaven always accomplished by ropes and pulleys. If the animals were to get up a theatrical performance, what fun they could extract from a miserable man led on the scene by a halter, and how they would enjoy his astonishment and terror at their demonstrations of delight. And however much the delighted brute manager might rub his hands with delight at the success of his "real" man, it would be none the less true that the miserable object of this applause was out of place in such association. We hope theatrical managers will check this absurd and growing practice. If they urge that public taste requires its continuance, we have only to reply that nothing is due to a vitiated taste, and that as they have fostered the propensity they should willingly strive to correct it effectually.

Broadway Theatre.

Last night "Henry IV." (first part) was presented in order to afford the public another opportunity of witnessing Mr. HACKETT'S *Falstaff* in that play. As this artist gave us in the "Merry Wives of Windsor" a Falstaff supposed to be purged of his notorious indecencies, he gave us last night the Fat Knight with all his imperfections on his head. The character was of course rendered with Mr. HACKETT'S accustomed skill, and showed no diminution of raciness and conventionality.

Mr. HASKINS made an active and intelligent *Hotspur*, with an uncommonly loud voice. But this part, and that of *Lady Percy*, by Miss ALICE GREY, were the best representations of the evening, as might be expected, since the best artists of the company rendered them.

This is Mr. HACKETT'S last week, and next Monday Miss LUCILLE WESTERN commences her engagement with "East Lynne." Such are the mutations of the theatrical experience. This week SHAKESPEARE and next week TAYLEURE. The two bards follow each other thus rapidly in pursuance of Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS' commendable intention to please all tastes.

Minor Theatrical Matters.

The Old Bowery Theatre, although it has passed out of the hands of Mr. G. L. FOX, is still to be continued open for dramatic performances. Mr. FRELEIGH, a gentleman long connected with theatricals on the east side of the city, is the present manager. His term began with the present week, and he signalled his elevation to the new position by introducing to Bowery audiences an old favorite, Mr. JOSEPH PROCTOR, a tragedian of enduring voice and massive talents. Mrs. W. G. JONES, who has attained the summit of popularity at the Bowery, is to sustain the position of leading lady under Mr. FRELEIGH'S management. "Macbeth" was the opening play of the new season, and it attracted a vast audience. It is a singular fact, but Bowery records for the past forty years show that the legitimate drama has always made money for the management, that "Macbeth" was always the favorite, and numbering its revivals altogether, that it has been played almost, if not altogether, as frequently as the most fiery melodrama or the most glittering spectacle.

The Worrell Sisters have produced the burlesque of "Fra Diavolo" at the New-York Theatre this week, and in that, as well as in the more familiar travestie on "Cinderella," those young ladies disport themselves to the delight of large and easily satisfied audiences.

Sig. MAZZOLENI is soon to leave this country for his Italian home. His engagements here are at an end. Previous to his departure he will give a farewell concert, which is appointed to take place next Monday, and at which some new artists and some old favorites will be heard.

The Pacific Railroad—The Atlantic and Pacific Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 22, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: In your editorial Minor Topics of this morning you allude to the "admirable incentive" offered to the two great companies who are building the Pacific Railroad, by allowing each one the control of as much road as it can build of the main line; and you very properly refer to the additional prize to be gained by "the great central trade with Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, &c." There are two or three interesting features of this colossal rivalry between the railroad connections with the Pacific coast and the Missouri Valley which do not seem to have occurred to you, but which are being watched with intense interest by the energetic people of the mining regions, and may be of general interest at this time.

It is true, as you suggest, that the prices of most goods in San Francisco and St. Louis stand about on an equality, and that the land carriage from these bases of supply will determine the direction which trade must take. This, however, has been hardly the case in respect to breadstuffs, dried fruits and provisions generally. California and Oregon have given evidence of their ability to furnish cereals and herd products far beyond their own needs. At this day Oregon flour is being consumed in the Genesee Valley, after having traversed the Antarctic Ocean, a voyage of 18,000 miles. Manufactures and hardware also can be laid down in San Francisco cheaper than in St. Louis or Chicago. Engines and heavy iron in demand among miners and railroads form no exception to the rule. So that the conditions of first cost of the chief commodities are relatively in favor of the trade with the Pacific. Late California papers make mention of the shipment of one hundred tons of freight from Sacramento to Montana, by way of Salt Lake City, the first of the season.

Land carriage across the interior plains is relatively cheap, as the animals can feed on the prairie grass, but when the mountains are reached progress is slow and provision for men and horses dear. In this respect also, the Californians seem to have an advantage, as they have completed their Central Pacific Railroad to the summit of the Sierra Nevada, a distance of nearly a hundred miles, and the overland traffic is generally taking their route. During this Summer the whole mountain chain is to be crossed by the locomotive in 150 miles—which in cost and difficulty is equal to 500 miles of ordinary railroad—so that it is practically nearer completion than the Union Pacific, which has 320 miles in operation over level plain. As the latter approaches the Rocky Mountain barrier, the Central Pacific will be emerging into the open plains of Nevada, and both may be expected to unite near Salt Lake in the Summer of 1870; so that at the present time it appears as if the interior trade will be drawn toward the Pacific.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers, No. 5 Nassau-street.

"Treason Made Easy and Respectable."
WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE RELEASE OF DAVIS.
From the Anti-Slavery Standard this week.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS is released; HORACE GREELEY gives bail for his reappearance when called for. Mr. DAVIS has started on his travels—to return, no doubt, whenever the farce of a trial may still further disgrace the nation.

Unless we are grossly mistaken, there is a deep-seated, unappeasable indignation in the hearts of the people at this act. The protest may not be loud-mouthed, but all loyal hearts swell in secret with bitter hate which bides its time.

What more could the Government have done to encourage another treasonable outbreak? What more to bring law itself into disgrace—to bring, indeed, republican government into disgrace? For if this be all republics can do to punish treason, on how insecure a tenure we hold peace! If such be the easy path of traitors, why should not any disappointed and baffled party-chief thus achieve world-wide notoriety? Surely, as they say in England, "High treason is one of the cheapest amusements one can now indulge in."

But there is another side to the medal. Maimed and wounded men will not thus patiently drag out bitter years; childless fathers, or, harder still, those whose sons survived Libby Prison and Andersonville in a state more pitiable than mere death, will leave bloody instructions for those who come after them. If law is thus a sham, the recourse will be to the Mexican method, and let rival chiefs shoot each other after a drum-head court-martial. If this be all the law can do to punish treason, the next Jefferson Davis who attempts to escape will be ruthlessly shot before he has time to lift his disguise or attain the safe shelter of a prostituted Court. Mr. GREELEY thinks the lesson the people will learn from this disgraceful exhibition, will be one of forgiveness. The fawning spaniel is no emblem or teacher of forgiveness. The survivors in the Army of the Potomac—the men who remember MCCOOK, Memphis, Fort Pillow and the murders of Belle Isle—will read this act in a different and redder light. They will resolve to settle their own wrongs the next time, and prevent being cheated by law. When, during the war, soldiers found that guerrillas and other rebels, their hands dripping blood, had only to take the oath and get immediate liberty, they did not learn the Greeley-lessen to forgive murderers; they simply *brought in no prisoners*. No arrests were reported at headquarters; only rumors reached it of men shot in the attempt to bring them in. We think our baffled boys in blue will lay up some such lesson from this occurrence in case they have another call to arm.

To beat down law does not always mean that you set up Christianity; it sometimes makes room for anarchy. Toward that gulf Mr. GREELEY calls the nation to take the first step, and himself leads the way.

There is such a thing as right and wrong. Honest men and knaves are not identical. The Government from knavishness, and Mr. GREELEY from unthinking folly—the dupe of catch-words—are confusing the moral sense of this nation. 'Tis a bad seed-sowing. Heaven grant we may not have a fearful harvest. The nation which pardons criminals because it has not virtue enough to punish them, is on the highway to ruin; but the nation that opens its prison-doors on the pretence that there is little difference between traitors and honest men, has accomplished more than half that journey.

The *manner* of this sad deed is as significant as the deed itself. Grant, if you will, that such is our form of government, such the difficulties of our position that we cannot punish DAVIS, but must release him, still, he is a traitor—the wretch who sought to crush the most beneficent government in the world—deliberately did what he could to kill freedom and perpetuate Slavery; still, he is the chief cause why thousands are childless and hundreds of thousands are orphans. He is the man who turned a happy land into a field of blood, and made the name of American hideous with the murders of Andersonville. This murderer of thousands stands covered with blood. Who, then, is this that rushes forward to snatch that bloody hand and offer congratulations? What decent man dares to stand up clasping hands, in the face of the world, with the bloodiest, most heartless and selfish villain of the century? On what absurd pretext does the leader of the dominant and loyal party justify this fraternizing with crime? If BOOTH'S trial had been long delayed, and at last he had been brought face to face with a jury, would Mr. GREELEY have been found grasping his murderous hand and offering congratulations?

All the reasons brought forward to excuse this national infamy are hollow shams. Those who offer them do not in their hearts believe DAVIS criminal. This is the saddest feature of the hour—a nation whose moral sense Slavery has so poisoned that it no longer discriminates between right and wrong. We have, so far as mere law goes, abolished Slavery; but generations must pass away before we get rid of its poison. Half a million murders committed in its behalf only make the murderer worthy of an ovation. Of Mr. GREELEY'S part in this melancholy farce we want words to express our opinion. Sorrow masters indignation. He has done many things to try the patience of his friends; but we think nothing has ever proved so conclusively his entire lack of judgment and common sense, his utter inability to comprehend the epoch, the struggle through which the nation has passed, or the state in which it stands. Generally obtuse in his moral sense, we confess we are obliged to believe him more lacking in the power to discriminate between right and wrong than we had fancied, in order to preserve our faith in his honesty of intention. If his friends can make out his claim to average intelligence in political matters, then he is responsible for an amount of guilt in this effort—vain, we trust, to mislead and confuse the nation—which all his well-meant efforts in times past can hardly outweigh.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Letter from Hon. John A. Bingham to the Colored Citizens of Lynchburgh.

The following letter has been received by leading colored citizens of Lynchburgh, Va., in response to a request to Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Ohio, to address them on the political issues of the day:

CADIZ, Ohio, April 28, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: Please accept my thanks for the invitation to speak to you and others of my fellow-citizens of Lynchburgh, Va., who were recently citizen-slaves, but are now citizen-freemen. Present engagements will not permit me to accept your invitation. My inability to visit you, and speak to you touching your interests and mine as citizens of a common country, I deeply regret. If any words of mine be deemed worthy of consideration by the freemen and citizens of Virginia, I would say to them it is of the first moment that all who by the Reconstruction Act of the Congress of the United States are permitted to vote in the coming elections for the reorganization and restoration of that great State as a political power in the Union should in good faith declare for and adhere to the Constitutional Amendment known as article fourteen, and to that end demand that the same be ratified by the Legislature of Virginia, (if not already ratified thereby,) and that the Constitution and laws of the State be made to conform in all respects to that amendment, to the requirements of the Reconstruction Act, and to the spirit of the Constitution of the United States. Rely upon it that the acceptance by the whole people of the late insurrectionary States of the Constitutional Amendment in the spirit in which it has been accepted by the whole people of the North, and the reorganization of their local governments in accordance with the Reconstruction Act, will not only restore those States to equality with the other States in the Union, but will secure in all the hereafter equal and exact justice to all men in every State and Territory of the Republic, destined henceforth and forever to be the refuge of liberty and the sanctuary of justice.

With sincere wishes for the welfare of yourselves and of all my fellow-citizens, I am, very truly, your friend,
JNO. A. BINGHAM.

Arrival of the Supply ship Massachusetts—Quarantine at Key West and Pensacola.

The United States supply steamer *Massachusetts* arrived at this port yesterday from the Gulf Squdron, via Key West on the 15th.

Quarantine has been established both at Pensacola and Key West. The health of both places is excellent.

The United States steamship *Winooski* left Key West on the 14th inst., for a cruise around the Island of Cuba. The *Chocura* was at anchor in the harbor and was expected to sail for the North on the 25th inst.

The *Massachusetts* brings North a large number of officers ordered to examination. The ships' officers are: Commander, R. Y. HOLLEY; Acting Master and Pilot, P. Dickinson; Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, F. G. B. Lennard; Acting Ensigns, H. W. O'Hara, Robert Hunter, Wm. Robinson; Paymaster, Frank Torbert; Surgeon, Samuel P. Bayer; Chief Engineer, Thomas Dobbs; Assistant Engineers, H. F. Hayden, S. H. Magee, B. James, C. F. Dyce, E. J. Swords; Mates, C. H. Thorne, A. M. Bergner; Paymaster's Clerk, Lewis McKay; Captain's Clerk, P. S. Peake.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, O. S.

Report of the Committee on the Union with the New School Presbyterians.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 18, 1867.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (O. S.,) convened in this city on Thursday, and was opened with a sermon from 1 Cor., ii.; 2, by R. L. STANTON, D. D., of Oxford, Ohio. The sermon was able, and was listened to with marked attention. On calling the roll, about two hundred and twenty delegates answered to their names. Rev. Dr. GURLEY, of Washington, D. C., was elected Moderator. The most important business which has been introduced was the report of the Joint Committee of the Old and the New School branches of the Presbyterian Church on the union of these two bodies.

The Committee unanimously report that they held two meetings, and that they came together under peculiarly solemn circumstances. Dr. BRAINARD, the Chairman of the New School Committee, had been called to his rest, and Dr. KREBS, the Chairman of the Old School Committee, was prevented from attendance by severe physical disability. With the utmost freedom and harmony they discussed every question bearing upon the union, and now offer to the churches a plan for their adoption, by which these two great Presbyterian bodies may again be brought together.

The terms proposed are perhaps too long for publication in the TIMES. The following points will indicate the tone of the paper. The reunion must be based on a cordial adoption of the confession of faith as the system of doctrine taught in the Word of God. All ministers are to be admitted into the same standing in the United Church which they hold in their respective churches, and each church must have or perfect a Presbyterian organization.

The corporate rights of the two bodies are to be consolidated as far as practicable, while there is to be only one set of Boards to conduct the enterprises of the Church—which, after the union, are to be reconstructed. A Committee of seven is to be appointed to revise the catalogues of the books of the two Boards of publication. Three-fourths of the Presbyteries are required to ratify this plan, and the people are enjoined to study the peace of the Church. As important legal questions may arise, it is recommended by the Committee that DANIEL HAINES, CHANCELLOR GREEN, DANIEL LORD, DWIGHT, STRONG and SHARSWOOD be appointed to settle all such questions.

Such is the substance of the very able report of the Committee. It seemed to produce the very best impression on the Assembly, and the matter will probably take the course recommended. This report was received and referred to a Committee of seven, consisting of Drs. SMITH, BREED, MCKEE, MARSHALL, and Elders MILLER, MOORE and RANKIN.

The whole matter relating to contested seats, the signers of the Declaration and Testimony, is referred to the consideration of a special Committee, of which Dr. STANTON is the Chairman.

Washington, D. C., was chosen as the next place of meeting. A delightful spirit of harmony and devotion prevails, and great good will result to the churches from the deliberations of this Assembly.

E. F. M.

Old School Presbyterian General Assembly.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 22.

In the Presbyterian (Old School) General Assembly, the report of the Committee on the Board of Foreign Missions was read, and a resolution adopted urging increased liberality in its support, with a view of liquidating its indebtedness of $35,000.

A proposition was made to extend the home missionary work into Russian America. A Committee was appointed to report measures for encouraging a more devotional style in church service.

The Committee on the Declaration and Testimony difficulty reported a proposition to receive back unruly members and churches on their application and declaration of willingness to submit to the established authority of the Church, but declining fellowship with all who refuse to return before the meeting of the Presbytery and Synod next Spring. The report will be discussed to-day.

New School Presbyterian General Assembly.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, May 22.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day the Standing Committee on the Erection of Churches reported one hundred churches without buildings of their own, and recommended that $100,000 be raised to assist in providing buildings.

Rev. Mr. CLARK, of Michigan, exhibited a silver coin 131 years old, which he said a poor man gave to the Church Building Fund.

A contribution was at once taken up in the Assembly to redeem the coin, and return it to the giver. The sum collected was $102.

Last evening a meeting was held to consider the question of erecting Home Mission Churches and the subject of ministerial education. The meeting was addressed by some of the most eloquent men in attendance on the Assembly.

This morning communications were read from the corresponding congregational bodies.

Rev. E. G. PARSONS appeared as a delegate from the New-Hampshire Association, and Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, from the General Association of Connecticut. They were formally received, and addressed the Assembly.

The report of the Special Committee on Reunion was presented and adopted.

The report of the Joint Committee of the two assemblies was approved.

The matter of constitutional changes—to adopt the system to the new order of things—was referred back to the Joint Committee to report to the Assembly of 1868.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon session of the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day, NATHAN LANE, GEORGE W. LANE and JOHN H. CROSBY were elected Trustees of the Church Erection Fund.

The meeting was made the occasion of formal reception of the Scotch Delegation, composed of Rev. Dr. FAIRBAIRN, D. D., and Rev. JAMES WELLS, of Glasgow. Both of these gentlemen addressed the meeting, and were welcomed by the Moderator.

At the conclusion of the reception, E. A. RAYMOND, Esq., of the delegation from the Old School Assembly, which held its session in St. Louis last year, addressed the assembly. His address was a forcible appeal for reunion.

A letter was read from Dr. YEOMANS, the other member of the delegation, expressing his regret that he was unable to be present, and his good wishes for the success of the work.

Yale College Boat Races.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, May 22.

The annual Spring races of the Yale Navy occurred this afternoon. There were two races—a gig race and a shell race. The distance rowed was three miles. Three crews entered for each contest, from the Varuna, Glyuna and the Undine Clubs, respectively. In the gig race the Glyuna boat fouled that of the Varuna Club, and was ruled out. The Varuna boat then beat the Undine, and won the race in 20 minutes, 17 seconds. The Varuna crew also won the shell race in 18 minutes, 7 seconds, the Glyunas being second, and the Undines third.

A large crowd of students and citizens were present.

PRESENTATION.—On Tuesday evening Mr. WM. E. LAWRENCE, President of the Tobacconists' National Association, was presented with an elaborately chased and otherwise ornamented gold snuff-box, by the members of the Association. The presentation was made at a complimentary banquet, also in honor of the same gentleman, which took place at the Astor House.

UNION CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETY.—Another meeting of this Society took place last evening, at which the President, JOHN W. FARMER, occupied the chair. A number of names were added to the list, which will soon reach its maximum of 500. The proceedings were quite enthusiastic, and the Society promises to arrive speedily to a position for work.

FOR THE JEROME PARK RACES.—Horse-cars leave Harlem Bridge for Fordham during the day every five minutes, connecting with Second and Third-avenue cars, and with the Harlem boats from Peck-slip.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to one moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth, Use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, which greatly facilitates the process and is sure to regulate the bowels. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity and wind colic, and, by giving the infant quiet, natural sleep, gives rest to the mother. Offices, No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

"An Acknowledged Institution."—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are among the acknowledged institutions of the land. What would our ministers, our lecturers, our lawyers, do without these invaluable Troches? To what an amount of "ahems" and coughs and throat clearings would we be all subjected were it not for those all-powerful and soothing lozenges? *We* have tried them and they did us good."—*New-York Waverley.*

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
Common sense tells us that unless the stomach is kept in good working order, the system, to which it supplies the elements of blood, cannot be vigorous and healthy. Nothing has yet been discovered or invented that so effectually and invariably cures and prevents imperfect digestion as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Dyspepsia, flatulence, oppression after eating, and the feeling so often described by the sick as an "*all-gone*" sensation, are removed in a few days by the use of this most healthful of all stimulants. No one, however feeble, need fear it, for it contains no fiery ingredient. It excites neither the circulation nor the brain. On the contrary, its effect is genial and soothing. It promotes sleep, as well as restores the energy of the digestive powers, and may be taken not only without danger, but with a certainty of the most desirable results by the feeblest lady invalid. For sale by all Druggists. New-York office No. 36 Dey-st.

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Healing, Fragrant, Durable. Sold everywhere.

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A full assortment at the lowest prices.
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Breast Milk for Infants—A perfect substitute is COMSTOCK'S RATIONAL FOOD, at No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

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A lady remarked, "My hair is quite gray, and I must color it." A friend replied: "The baneful properties of silver lead, sulphur, &c., which injure the action of the capillaries, and thereby aggravate the cause which you seek to remove, are the principal ingredients in hair-colorers. But if you would prevent and arrest the increase of grayness use BURNETT'S COCOAINE. This preparation possesses remarkable properties as a nourisher, and is an excellent and cleanly hair-dressing. Millions have attested to the fact. It brings the capillaries into new life by its perfectly healthy action, and renders gray hairs less visible by its embellishing. It has in no respect deleterious effects; is not greasy or stickey, and is entirely free from irritating matter. It imparts a luxuriance to hirsute charms which no other preparation possesses, and its constant use produces a permanent and remarkable improvement, gained at trifling cost."
For sale at the general depot for Burnett's standard preparations, No. 592 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel Building, New-York; also by all druggists.

To Families.
COLGATE & COMPANY recommend to the public their **Laundry Soap**, believing it to afford **greater actual value** and economy in consequence of its **absolute purity** and the superiority of stock employed in its fabrication than **any other** household soap in use. It may be obtained of all first-class grocers or of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine
makes delicious
JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.
with great ease.
Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling slip, N. Y.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
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American Sovereigns Like to be Elegantly hatted, and the young princes of the Republic should not disgrace their dashing parents. Crown the heirs apparent with the peerless styles for boys just brought out at Genin's, No. 513 Broadway, and they will be fit to grace any court in Christendom.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Ladies, the Use of Artificial Paddings is destructive to health and beauty. Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevators develop physiologically. Depot No. 907 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

Speer's Port Grape Wine ranks above all other wines for medical purposes. It is a diuretic alterative tonic. For the weakly persons and the consumptive it has no equal. Sold at No. 243 Broadway.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy instantly relieves pain, and never fails to cure neuralgia, nervous headaches and pains in the head or face.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

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REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
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"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

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Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine. 625 B'way.

MARRIED.

CLARK—WILLS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 21, at the residence of Mr. George Hugg, by Rev. N. E. Smith, D. D., GEORGE F. CLARK, of Peekskill, to ELEANOR F., daughter of Joseph B. Wills, of this City.

COE—GILDERSLEEVE.—On Thursday, May 16, at Trinity Church, Portland, Conn., by Rev. S. M. Emery, D. D., WILLIAM W. COE to HELEN AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Mr. Sylvester Gildersleeve.

LUNT—CARR.—On Tuesday, May 21, at Newburyport, Mass., by Rev. S. J. Spaulding, GEO. D. LUNT, of New-York, to Miss CARRIE WESTON CARR, daughter of John Carr, Esq., of Newburyport.

MINASIAN—PRATT.—In the Congregational Tabernacle, Jersey City, on Tuesday, May 21, by Rev. G. H. Peeke, Mr. S. M. MINASIAN, of Nashua, N. H., to Miss ANNIE M. PRATT, of Jersey City. No cards.

PICKERING—PAXON.—On Tuesday, May 21, CHARLES W. PICKERING to ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late Richard Paxon.

WELLER—RADFORD.—At the Reformed Dutch Church, Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 21, by Rev. David Coles, JAMES H. WELLER, of New-York City, to ADDIE W., daughter of Thomas Radford, Esq., of Yonkers, N. Y.

DIED.

DE GROOT.—On Wednesday, May 22, Mrs. MARY, widow of Henry De Groot, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. T. S. Hastings, No. 84 West 45th-st., on Friday morning, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock.

DOWNS.—On Wednesday, May 22, at his residence, No. 57 North Oxford-st., Brooklyn, ROBERT S. DOWNS. Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

DURAND.—On Tuesday, May 21, LOUIS A. DURAND, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 65 Sands-st., this (Thursday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

DEAN.—On Monday, May 20, at her late residence, No. 188 Grand-st., Jersey City, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Mrs. MARY DEAN, wife of John Dean, and daughter of the late Judge Mead, of Pompton, N. J., aged 63 years and 5 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

LEWIS.—On Tuesday morning, May 21, EMILY F., daughter of Asa and Almira Tayntor, and widow of J. S. Lewis, in the 28th year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services from Washington-square M. E. Church, on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

MILLER.—On Wednesday, May 22, WM. MILLER, formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland, in the 78th year of his age, at the residence of his son, Thos. Miller, No. 100 West 22d-st.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

TAYLOR.—At Westport, Conn., on Tuesday, May 21, SUSAN ANNA, eldest daughter of Orrin and Susan Taylor, aged 23 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from Christ Church on Thursday, May 23, at 3 P. M.

TOWNSEND.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Sunday, May 19, WM. B. TOWNSEND, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock, from St. John's Church, Clifton. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 3 o'clock boat from New-York at Vanderbilt Landing.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

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SOLID SILVER (STERLING and COIN) FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES, JARDINIERES and FANCY GOODS, FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE and IMPERIAL STONEWARE.
MIRRORS and CORNICES made to order.
Parties about furnishing, either in CITY or COUNTRY will find EVERYTHING they may need in the above line of goods, and at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
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NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE Capital Stock of the National Trust Company are open at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., in the City of New-York, and will remain open until the whole amount of Capital Stock of one million dollars shall be subscribed.
THE PAYMENTS WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

May 22, 1867, 10 per cent.	Sept. 2, 1867, 10 per cent.
June 5, 1867, 15 per cent.	Oct. 1, 1867, 10 per cent.
July 1, 1867, 15 per cent.	Jan. 10, 1868, 15 per cent.
Aug. 1, 1867, 10 per cent.	Feb. 10, 1868, 15 per cent.

Subscribers may pay in the whole amount unpaid, and be allowed interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum to the average day of the payment of the calls.
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THOMAS B. REED,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
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Commissioners.

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TIFFANY & CO.
Would invite inspection of a rare lot of Bronzes, Artists' proofs, by Carrier and others, which, having been passed by the Juries, have been secured from the French Department of the Exhibition for American patronage.

THE "EXHIBITION" WALKING-STICK.
TIFFANY & CO.
Have just received the first importation of this new Parisian fancy in the way of canes.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Of all descriptions, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,
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TIFFANY & CO.
Are now opening a new invoice, by the *Java*, of Rain and Sun Umbrellas, of particularly fine material and finish.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time; also, a file of the New-York *Herald* from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

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A PERFECT DISINFECTANT
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For disinfecting, deodorizing and purifying collars, hospitals, tenement-houses, &c.
Also for exterminating bugs, roaches and insects of all kinds.
Manufactured solely by
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
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Offer an elegant assortment of White and Decorated DINNER, TEA and TOILET SETS; also, VASES, BRONZES, FRENCH CLOCKS, &c., &c., at extremely low prices.
Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK, will close at this office on THURSDAY, May 23, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere. Mailed for 60 cents.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE.—Carriages at factory prices. The largest assortment at LEWIS P. TIBBALS',
No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-st.

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ON SATURDAY.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES IN ART.
A LECTURE.
16mo, paper covers. Price 25 cents.
This lecture was recently delivered in London, and is published anonymously, but the author is a Professor in the London University, and the work will be read with interest as the production of a reputed author of "Ecce Homo."

JUNE 1:
A PAINTER'S CAMP.
By PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON.
1 volume, 16mo. Price $1 50.
This book is the result of a painter's professional "camping out" tour in England, Scotland and France. Whatever may have been the author's success with the brush, no one who reads this volume will doubt his capacity to handle the pen. His pages sparkle with happy turns of expression, humorous tales of adventure—some of which, indeed, are startling—well told anecdotes, and many observations which are the fruit of attentive study and wise reflections on human life and unconscious nature.

JUNE 15:
CURIOUS MYTHS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.
By S. BARING GOULD.
1 volume, 16mo. Price $1 50.
Sold by all booksellers. Mailed, post-paid, by the publishers,
ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

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THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE,
containing
A SPLENDID FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATION
BY STEPHENS,
beside numerous smaller engravings interspersed throughout its pages.
Fifteen excellent original articles.
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The above will be found at the Book Stores, or they will be mailed free on receipt of price by the publishers.
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DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed (*as per agreement.*)

Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

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Liberal advances on Government and other securities.

Information cheerfully given to professional men, executors, &c., desiring to invest.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company for the election of a President and Board of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th day of May till the 3d day of June, both inclusive.

E. KISSAM, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1867.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA,
Bellefontaine Line,
Columbus and Indianapolis Central,
City of Cincinnati,
City of Louisville,
Stock and bonds wanted and for sale.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year:

CHAS. N. TALBOT, JAMES M. HALSTED,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, LE GRAND B. CANNON,
GEO. T. OLYPHANT, JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN, JAMES R. TAYLOR,
ABIEL A. LOW, THOMAS DICKSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, O. DE F. GRANT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR, JR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, May 17, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors, to wit.: William D. Bishop, George B. Carhart, George N. Miller, Abraham R. Van Nest, James J. Roosevelt, Wilson G. Hunt, William W. Boardman, Ezekiel H. Trowbridge and Jonathan Godfrey.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, G. B. Carhart, Esq., declining a reelection, Hon. Wm. D. Bishop, of Bridgeport, was unanimously elected President of the Company, and George B. Carhart, Esq., was appointed Treasurer, *pro tem.* of the Company, in place of William Bement, removed.

E. S. ABERNETHY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Co., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 10, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M. and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 29th of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 11th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

The Transfer Books of the Stocks, and the Bond Registry of this Company will be closed on the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., and open on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

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7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

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Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

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RICHMOND AND YORK RIVER RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY YEAR BONDS, BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

Are now offered for sale through MESSRS. SPEAR, BIRCH & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway, New-York.

This road runs from RICHMOND, Virginia, to WEST POINT, on York River, from whence there is twenty-three feet of water, at low tide, to the sea, and completes the connection, to the sea-board, of all the Southern and Southwestern Railroads by the most available route.

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The security hereby offered is known to be equal to any in the United States—the semi-annual interest will be promptly paid—and the high rate of EIGHT per cent. per annum interest, with nearly twenty years yet to run, makes these bonds more than usually desirable for permanent investment. Further and full information will be given upon application.

SPEAR, BIRCH & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867.

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Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

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JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER, SAINT PAUL, May 4, 1867.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed at its last session an act authorizing the issue of the bonds of the State to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the building expenses of State Institutions, which said act was approved by the Governor, March 9, 1867,

Notice is hereby given, that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount at the banking office of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, until SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

The bonds will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, bearing date July 1, 1867, and payable ten years after date.

No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in New-York, as specified in the act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the highest bidder.

The money to be paid in United States Treasury notes, in New-York or Saint Paul, on delivery of the bonds on the 1st of July, 1867.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York City.

CHARLES SCHEFFER, Treasurer of the State of Minnesota.

NOTICE.

The annual election for Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 27th day of May inst. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1867.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, April 13, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That in pursuance of the power granted by the third section of the "Act to validate and confirm certain agreements between the companies owning the railroad lines between New-York and Philadelphia," passed by the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey Feb. 27, 1867, the capital stock of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company be divided into shares of $100 each, instead of the present division of $50 each, and for that purpose that the present certificates of stock be called in, and new certificates be issued for one-half the number of shares thereof, exclusive of any fractional parts of a share; and that the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to buy and to sell fractions of such consolidated shares, (at the option of the stockholder, to be expressed on or before the 15th of June next, at the price of $70 for each half share.

2. *Resolved*, That in pursuance of the power granted by the third section of the aforesaid Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, the Capital Stock of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company be, and the same is increased to the sum of $6,250,000, and that the new stock be apportioned on the 20th day of June next, to the stockholders, in the proportion of one share of $100 of new stock to every four shares of the stock consolidated as above, and standing in their names on that day in the books of the Company, subject to the payment of 60 per cent. on the par value thereof (being $60 on every new share) to be paid as follows, viz:

Twenty dollars per share on the 1st of July next,
Twenty dollars per share on 1st October next,
Twenty dollars per share on 2d January next,

Provided that the apportionment of such new stock be made only to such stockholders as shall have consolidated their present stock (as provided in the foregoing resolution,) before the 20th June next, and that no such apportionment be made for, or on account of, any fractional part of a share.

3. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer be authorized to buy and sell fractions of the new issue of stock at the price of $16 for every fourth part of a share of such new issue of stock; and further, that the fractions of shares of such new issue of stock be not entitled to receive any dividends until the same be consolidated into full shares, and that all such fractions not consolidated into full shares as above, on or before the 30th September next, will be forfeited to the Company, who will pass to the credit of the owner thereof the sum of $16 for each fourth.

4. *Resolved*, That any stockholder may postpone the payment of the first installment (payable 1st July next) on his shares until the 1st of August, he paying interest on such installment at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

5. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer give notice to the stockholders of the increase of stock above authorized, and of the call for payments thereon, and also of the division of the stock into shares of $100 each, instead of the present division of $50 each, and that the stockholders be required to surrender their present certificates on or before the 15th June next, in order that new certificates be given therefor. By order of the Board.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that all bids made under the Circular of April 1 for the extension of the First Mortgage Bonds at the office of the Company in New-York, at a premium of one per cent., are accepted, and all bids above that premium are also accepted, and the bonds will be extended at the same rate of one per cent. premium.

The Company are now ready to attach coupon sheets to and extend the bonds of those holders whose bids are accepted as above specified, on their presentation at the office of the Company in the City of New-York and payment of the premium of ten (10) dollars on each bond. The same terms are accorded to other holders who have bid a less premium than one per cent., or have failed to make proposals, on notice to the Company, to be given in writing on or before the 15th of June next.

All other holders are hereby notified that the principal of their bonds will be paid to them and interest thereon cease at maturity.

ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 27, 1867.

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION ADOPTED at a meeting of the shareholders and bondholders of this Company, held at Pittsburgh March 20 ultimo, notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the shareholders will be held at Pittsburgh May 25 proximo, at 12 M., to consider such detailed estimates as may be submitted by the Board of Directors for additional equipment and permanent improvements to be made to the railway, and also to determine upon the question of increasing the capital stock for the purpose of raising the necessary means for paying for such equipment and improvements.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Monday, the 27th inst., at 10 A. M.

JAMES S. CRAFT, Chairman of Stockholders' Meeting.
G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE.—THOSE OF THE STOCK AND BONDholders in the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company who are opposed to the present management of the road, and who believe in running the road for the interest of the stockholders, instead of local individual interests, will send their proxies to vote at coming election, 6th proximo, to RUFUS HATCH & CO., No. 17 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN election for twenty-six Governors of the SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, May 21. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	111⅞	112	June, 7-30.........	105⅝	105¾
Coupon, 1881.....	111⅞	112⅛	July, 7-30.........	105⅝	105¾
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106¼	106½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	119¼	119¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	109¾	109⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅝	118⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105⅞	106	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118¼	118¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	105⅝	105⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117¼	117¾
5-20 " new, '65.	108	108⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	116¼	116¾
10-40 Registered.	99⅝	99⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	114½	114¾
10-40 Coupon.....	99⅝	99⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	113½	113¾
Gold..............	138⅝	138⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	113	113½
August, 7-30.....	106⅛	106¼	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	112¼	112¾

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES. HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes, May 22, 1867.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive 80 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay $6 60 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 40 cents DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of June, prox. Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of May, inst., and reopened on Wednesday, 12th of June, prox.

HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, OFFICE NO. 22 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Douglass Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on MONDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., in accordance with article five of the by-laws.

MAY 23, 1867. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, NO. 22 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on TUESDAY, June 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., in accordance with article five of the by-laws.

MAY 23, 1867. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the DUTCHESS COUNTY IRON WORKS for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 29 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, May 23, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES A. SIMPSON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.

CASH ASSETS

Invested on Bond and Mortgage, or United States Stocks,

$20,406,665 48.

Issues every approved description of Life and Endowment Polices on selected lives at moderate rates, returning a surplus annually to the Policy Holders, to be used either in payment of premiums or to purchase additional Insurance, at the option of the assured.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART } Secretaries.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the Company on Saturday, June 1.

The transfer-books will be closed on Thursday, 23d inst., and reopened Monday, June 3.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Receiver of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company will pay a dividend of 20 per cent. on all claims against the said Company allowed and adjusted by him; such payment to be made at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 4th day of June next.

CYRUS CURTISS, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1867.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.—The opening of the new banking-house of this institution is postponed to THURSDAY, May 30.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J. —This magnificent Summer hotel will open its second season on the 27th of May. Families who secure rooms for the months of June, July and August (a season of three months) will be taken at reduced rates. Application for rooms made at the hotel at Long Branch by person or letter. On every Tuesday and Thursday one of the proprietors can be seen at the Astor House, New York, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

WHITE LAKE MANSION HOUSE, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—This pleasant, healthy, and economical resort will be opened on the 1st of June. For its superior attractions and many advantages for the Summer season, I refer to J. H. Watson, corner Broadway and Reade-st., New-York, and to E. D. Plimpton, No. 3 Carroll-park, Brooklyn. For rooms address the proprietor, A. C. BERRY.

HEATH HOUSE SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, New-Jersey.—The undersigned is now prepared to make arrangements with families for the season. The hotel will be opened on the 15th of June. One cottage to let, with board in the hotel.

SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, CONN., 51 miles from New-York via New-Haven Railroad. The above house is now open for the reception of Summer guests. Fine fishing and bathing.

P. DEAN CAMQUE, Proprietor.

THE WINDEMERE HOUSE—GREENwood Lake, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., is now open. The location is beautiful and healthy; fine fishing, boating, &c. Send for circular to M. P. BROWNING & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ALBERT D. OPPENHEIM and MARY OPPENHEIM his wife, against CHARLES J. OPPENHEIM and others, in partition.—In pursuance of a judgment or decree made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1867, I, William V. McDaniel, the referee therein named, will expose for sale at public auction by Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day:

First—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being on the westerly side of Lewis-st., in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the said westerly side of Lewis-st., distant 180 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Stanton and Lewis sts., thence running westerly and parallel with Stanton-st., 100 feet to the centre line of the block, between Lewis and Cannon sts.; thence northerly, parallel with Lewis-st., 20 feet; thence easterly, and parallel with said Stanton-st., 100 feet to the westerly line or side of Lewis-st., and thence southerly, along the said westerly line or side of Lewis-st., 20 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Second—All those six lots of land, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, with the buildings thereon erected, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of 53d-st. with the easterly side of 8th-av., and running thence southerly, along the easterly line of 8th-av., one hundred feet and five inches, (100 ft. 5 in.;) thence easterly and parallel with 53d-st., one hundred feet, (100 ft.;) thence northerly and parallel with 8th-av., one hundred feet and five inches (100 ft. 5 in.,) to the southerly line of 53d-st., and thence westerly, along said southerly line of 53d-st., one hundred feet, (100 ft.,) to the place of beginning.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

W. V. McDANIEL, Referee.

N. SOLOMON, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, JR., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office, No. 19 William-st., Room No. 18, New-York City, on or before the 15th day of June, A. D., 1867.

Dated this 5th day of December, A. D., 1866.

WM. B. BLACKWELL, Executor.

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ASTROLOGY.

A POSITIVE FACT.—MME. ROSS IS THE only business and medical clairvoyant you can depend on. She shows the likeness and tells the name of your future husband; gives lucky numbers, &c. No. 98 West 27th-st., (new number 144,) near 7th-av. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells you all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1867.

THE LISTS OF LETTERS REMAINING uncalled for at this office are published in the *Sun*, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS of each week.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, May 25, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,000 bbls. PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their Pork was packed, and the brands; also the kind of barrel.

The Pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

2,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

2,559 barrels first-quality kiln-dried yellow CORN MEAL.

20,000 pounds RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

150,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond and duty paid.

10,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.

5,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

40,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling, and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

25,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

200 barrels "LABRADORE" HERRINGS.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, corn meal, rice, sugar, vinegar, soap and salt must be delivered with the proposals referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office, on the part of the United States.

The flour, corn meal, rice, sugar, vinegar, soap and salt will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Major-Gen. A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock, M., on TUESDAY, May 28, 1867, for furnishing FRESH BEEF in such quantities as may be required from day to day at Forts Columbus and Wood, New-York Harbor; for the former post from June 3 to Nov. 15, 1867; for the latter from July 10 to Nov. 15, 1867.

The Fresh Beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and delivered at the expense of the contractor in such quantities and times as may be required.

Bidders will please state in their proposals at what price they will furnish CORNED BEEF—should any be required—it being limited to equal proportions of Plates, Navels and Briskets.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must have his name in full, his present place of business and residence.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by the guarantors themselves, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed with two bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars each.

(Names of guarantors.) } ———

Bidders themselves must be present at the opening of the proposals, and be fully prepared with their sureties to sign immediately the contract and bond. Evidence must be shown of the entire responsibility of each surety, two being required. *Any informality in the proposal will be the cause of its rejection,* and any other than a genuine bid, made in perfect good faith, will subject the person making it, and the guarantors, to the extreme penalty of the law.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the names given of two veritable and sufficient sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars. The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments will be made monthly, in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Any other information desired by those proposing to bid will be furnished on application at this office.

H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Major-General, A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 3d June next, for supplying FRESH BEEF from 18th June to 31st December, 1867, to Bellevue Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Almshouse, Work-house, Penitentiary, Charity Hospitals, Randall's Island, Ward's Island and City Prison. Offers will be received for each institution and proposals to be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the contract. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof, as they may deem proper for the interest of the Department. Any information required will be given on application at their office.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
Commissioners.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing, by contract, the following named musical instruments, viz.: Two E flat cornets, one E flat alto, one B flat tenor, one E flat tuba, one baritone, one pair cymbals, Turkish; one D clarionet, one E flat clarionet, six small drum heads, three small drum cords, three bass drum cords. The brass instruments to be with rotary valves.

The above-named instruments are to be plain but good, and suitable for the purpose for which intended.

Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they propose to furnish.

For further information inquire at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals should state how soon the articles can be furnished, and should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Musical Instruments," and addressed to

Brevet Maj.-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received addressed to the Commissioners for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-street, at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-street, until 4 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, May 25, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-street, from Fulton-street to Second-place, with trap blocks, Nicholson and other improved pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids as they may think for the interest of said improvement.

By order of the Commissioners.

L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.

BROOKLYN, May 3, 1867

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.

THE IMMENSE STOCK CARRIAGES at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY will now be sold at GREAT BARGAINS for cash or approved paper.

No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN.—A GENTLEMAN'S turnout; horse is stylish and perfectly gentle; a good road horse, and splendid under the saddle; can trot in 3½ minutes, and will improve by proper handling; color dark bay; age between 7 and 8 years; *William Tell* stock; the carriage is of Wood & Brother's make, full seated for two persons; shifting top; has been run but a short time and cost $500; harness and whip are both good, having been but little used. This is an excellent opportunity to purchase a stylish turnout at a sacrifice, as the owner has no use for him. Apply to W. & T., No. 14 John-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF DEMAREST'S TURNOUT-seat open wagons, in perfect order and nearly new. Can be seen at Bradley's stables, No. 8 East 31st-st. Ask for WILLIAM CAVANAGH.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL CROSS TEAM, sorrel and black, young, long tails and manes, 15¼ hands, warranted. Apply at No. 25 Beaver-st., or at No. 39 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND LIGHT VICtoria or park pheton for one horse, in good order and at moderate price. Address Box No. 2,019 New-York Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders receive prompt attention.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, (OUR PATENT,) watches, gold chains, silver and plated ware, (all our manufacture;) also French clocks, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 2?9 6th-av. and No. 315 8th-av.

DRY GOODS

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

beg to announce that in consequence of their new store not being completed, they continue to offer, until further notice,

AT THE REDUCED PRICES THEIR STOCK OF CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, PAPER HANGINGS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

Parties desirous of purchasing any of the above goods will find it advantageous to examine their stock.

No. 369 Broadway.

LACE PARASOL COVERS NOW OPENING.

A full assortment of REAL LACE and LLAMA LACE PARASOL COVERS AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av. No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

Examine our Straw Goods; cheapest in the City. No advance on narrow Bonnet Ribbons.

We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call; I will pay you.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

CAMPBELL, NO. 898 BROADWAY,

HAS JUST OPENED

The largest and cheapest assortment of CLOAKS, SACQUES, JACKETS, MANTILLAS, &c., ever offered in New-York City.

Ladies' own material manufactured; Cloaks cut and fitted.

NO. 898 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.

$1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.

The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world. Edgings, Ruffllngs and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n'r 19th-st., east side.

EDWARD DOUCET, PARIS, FRANCE.

The only depot in Paris for the sale of the celebrated Cheillery Gloves is at DOUCET'S, shirt-maker to the Emperor, No. 21 Rue de la Paix.

FINE RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW AND RICH STYLES, closing out at REDUCED PRICES, the choicest goods imported. Also closing out bonnets and hats, at J. BLUXOME'S, No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

MILLINERY.

OPENING OF PATTERN BONNETS AND Millinery Goods THIS DAY, at L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway. Ribbons and Flowers at great bargains. We sell very cheap. Straw Bonnets and Hats of every kind.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF

READY MADE CLOTHING,

is now offered for sale

AT RETAIL,

REGARDLESS OF COST,

consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.

BUSINESS COATS	$3 00 to $20
PANTS	$2 00 to $10
VESTS	$1 50 to $6

At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

SPECIAL SALE
CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' FINE CLOTHING!!!
WHOLESALE STOCK OF $100,000
RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
GARIBALDI AND ZOUAVE SUITS, SACKS, JACKETS AND PANTS, &c. BUSINESS AND FINE DRESS SUITS, for boys and young men from 3 to 21 years of age.

These goods are all first-class, and will be found at less than half of Broadway prices.

SUTPHIN & DAYTON, No. 31 Chamber-st., near Centre, New-York. (up stairs.)

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
NEW GOODS.
SPRING SALES, 1867.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY,
Near Grand-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 28 (twenty-eight) of an act entitled, "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain county purposes, to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Police, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against the said county," passed April 25, 1867. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the County of New-York, have appointed, and do hereby appoint, TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, (1867,) at the Court of Common Pleas room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing in open Board of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The said act contains the following provision:

"All persons having claims against the County of New-York, now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the County of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said County of New-York arising therefrom."

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 9 (nine) of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said City, and in relation to actions at law against said Corporation," passed April 23, 1867, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created, for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January the first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, have appointed and do hereby appoint TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, 1867, at the Court of Common Pleas Room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing, in open Board, of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day.

The said act contains the following provision: "All persons having claims against the City of New-York now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York arising therefrom."

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1867.

WHEREAS, THE LEGISLATURE AT its recent session appropriated the sum of $10,000, to be dispensed in donations by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board will, on the 1st of July next, distribute the said sum in such manner as may appear to the Commissioners will afford the largest relief to the poor and sick of the City of New-York, but subject to the following conditions:

That no portion shall be appropriated to any society or institution which has received aid from the Legislature at its late session, or which is under the exclusive control of any religious sect, or which requires of its beneficiaries the profession of any religious creed.

Resolved, That such societies as may be applicants for this fund be requested to send to the Secretary of this Board, before the 1st of June, their last annual reports or written statement, setting forth their fiscal condition, the nature of their charities, the number of sick or poor relieved during the year 1866, and the names of their officers and managers.

JOSHUA PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet in room No. 16, (Chamber of the Board) on THURSDAY, the 23d inst., at 12 M.

All parties opposed to the running of steam-cars on the 11th-av., below 53d-st., are requested to attend without further notice.

HENRY MURRAY,
PATRICK GIBNEY,
JAMES E. McVEANY,
GEO. W. CREGIER,
ANTHONY HARTMAN,
} Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

EDWIN JAMES' GENERAL LAW AND BANKRUPTCY OFFICES, No. 229 Broadway.

HOOPER'S ART WAREROOM—NO. 122 Nassau-st.—Splendid stock of looking-glasses, picture frames, oil-paintings, engravings, almost given away.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR Refrigerator, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway, sole manufacturer for New-York. Refrigerators repaired.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE ON 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—House about 36 feet wide, with dining-room extension, and in perfect order. Possession at once. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE stable, No. 57 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; full lot; also, a fine pair of carriage horses and a saddle horse. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPACIOUS THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 135 2d-av., on the west side, next above the corner of St. Mark's-place; the house is 35 by 54, with library and billiard-room extension 57 by 19 feet; lot 35 by 120; fully fitted with gas, bath-rooms, water-closets, and warmed by steam apparatus, and other improvements; in complete order. For further particulars inquire of HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, No. 93 Liberty-st., west of Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, A MEdium-sized brick or brown-stone house in a good location, for which half cash will be paid and the balance in ready-made clothing, which may be selected from a wholesale stock at cost price. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 4,673 Post-office.

WEST 23D-ST. — FINE THREE-STORY house, 40x40, complete order, lot 50x142, and coachway to 24th-st.; for sale very cheap; possession; others, $13,000 to $50,000, very desirable.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—Must be sold for cash. One of the best views of the park west. Apply to GEORGE S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—ONE ENTIRE block fronting Mount Morris-square. Apply to GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—PRESENT owner going to Europe; a cottage-house and furniture, complete as it stands; carriage-house, barn, &c.; price $4,500; lot 100 by 164 feet; situated at Fort Hamilton, Lafayette-av., two blocks from cars; high ground and best sea view in the place. For further particulars inquire of MEYLERT & MALLETT, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET —No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NEWPORT, ONE OF the most desirable private residences in the place; located on the cliff, with superior grounds and outbuildings; fruit in great abundance. Rent, including gardener's wages, $3,500 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO A CLUB OF GENTLEMEN, THREE LARGE ROOMS,

elegantly furnished, on parlor floor, opposite the Brevoort House.

Terms will be very moderate. Apply at No. 16 5th-av.

PLUM POINT.—TO LET FOR THE SEASON, A country residence, furnished, on the west shore of the Hudson, two and a half miles south of Newburgh City; for beauty, natural advantages, superb views and extensive pleasure grounds, is unsurpassed, if equaled, on the river; beautiful woods surround the place and in front a mile of gravel beach; fine large house, with outbuildings, garden, fruit and ice; the whole place, 115 acres, is very valuable, and for sale on liberal terms. Apply to W. M. VERPLANCK, No. 5 Park-place, HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises.

TO LET—AT NORWALK, ELEGANTLY FURnished or unfurnished, for the Summer or on lease, a very choice residence, fine grounds, magnificent shade and evergreen trees, all varieties of fruits, good barn and carriage-house, large garden, fully planted, gardener's and coachman's house, &c., situate half a mile from the new depot at West Norwalk and one mile from the depot at South Norwalk. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—One and a half hours from New-York; containing 9 rooms, besides basement rooms; ice-house filled; stables and carriage room for six horses; poultry and bath-house; also a large garden planted with vegetables; the house stands in the centre of forty acres, commanding a fine view of the ocean. Inquire of J. M. PLUMB, No. 95 Chambers-st., H. MORGAN or E. H. LUDLOW.

TO RENT—AT BOONTON, N. J., FOUR MILES from Denville Station, Morris and Essex Railroad, a good house, suitable for a small family; house 20x30, with six good-sized rooms, attic and cellar; location high and commanding, with beautiful prospect; grounds 16 x125, with garden in excellent order; possession given immediately; rent $400. Apply to KING & LATHROP, Attorneys, &c., No. 38 Wall-st.

WATER POWER.—TO LET OR LEASE, near Peekskill, on the Hudson River, of fifty-horse power and upward, suitable to all kinds of manufacturing or mill purposes. It has rare advantages, being near a railroad depot and the river. For further particulars apply to or address CHAS. H. FROST, People's Stone Works, No. 231 Water-st., New-York.

TO RENT—REASONABLE, TO A RESPECTAble couple without family, two large, clean, airy rooms on the second floor of a private house in the 7th Ward, between East Broadway and Grand-st.; references given and required. Apply by letter to H. G. F., Station B, Grand-st.

TO LET—A VERY LARGE AND HANDSOME front office in one of the most desirable locations in the City, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place. The office may be entirely disconnected from the store if desired, it having a separate entrance from the street. Some storage room may be had, if wanted.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID FURNISHED COUNtry seat "Cragden," at East Chester, near depot, forty-five minutes from the City, with garden, stabling, fine lawns, views, &c.; icehouse full; a fine, healthy location. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NEW-ROCHELLE, within five minutes' walk of the Neptune House Landing, a house and three acres of ground in perfect order; 12 rooms; location unsurpassed; a good garden and barn. Apply, by mail or on the premises, to L. W. GULAGER.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor at Bayside, Flushing. Elegantly furnished, water, baths, stables, icehouse. Ten acres ornamental grounds. Terms satisfactory; or for sale, with 340 acres, very low.

R. C. EMBREE, No. 84 William-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—A HANDSOME villa, eleven rooms, on Erie Railroad, half an hour from New-York; icehouse, filled, greenhouse, stable and barn; orchard, excellent garden, all fruits; ten acres of land. Inquire of W. B. WINTERTON, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

AT YONKERS.—TO LET, A COTTAGE, FURnished, located near the river bank, convenient to the depot; $75 per month. Also, several larger houses, furnished and unfurnished. Address JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET, with grounds and stable; has abundance of fruit; beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson River, in the Highlands. Terms moderate. Apply to E. W. MITCHELL, No. 5 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET FURNISHED — AT NEW-ROchelle, on Lather's Hill, a few minutes from depot, a small cottage and garden, charmingly furnished. Apply, by mail, to New-Rochelle or on the premises, to R. W. GULAGER.

AT BULL'S FERRY, ON HUDSON—PARtially furnished cottage, 12 rooms; elegant scenery, bathing, fishing; thirty minutes' from City; rent $600 per year. ROBERT T. WEEKS, No. 81 Cedar-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO ONE or two gentlemen without board; any person wishing such, at a reasonable price, can see the room by calling at No. 146¾ East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, A very desirable furnished country house; rent $600 for the Summer, $1,200 for the year.

WADDELL & ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses. Can be seen during the day. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS A FURnished cottage, nearly new, eight rooms; seventeen miles from Central Park, and one and a half from depot. Address A. M. B., Whiteplains.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—A handsome suite of rooms to let; also, rooms for gentlemen for the Summer or year. References given and required.

TO LET—A HANDSOME BACK PARLOR ON the first floor; also an elegant suite of rooms on the second floor, to gentlemen, at No. 66 Amity-st., three blocks from Broadway.

TO LET AT CLIFTON, S. I.—A TWO-STORY house containing thirteen rooms, with two acres of land; within easy walking distance of Vanderbilt Landing. Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE NICE COTTAGE AND FURNIture, No. 91 Lexington-av., with immediate possession. Apply at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—TWO LARGE SQUARE ROOMS, FURnished, to young gentlemen; rent $5 and $6 each per week. Apply at No. 312 East 21st-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 637 6TH-AV., FOR ANY business except fancy goods; one of the best locations in the City for a retail trade. Fixtures for sale.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., A NEAT FURnished house; $125 per month. Apply to W. H. HARRIS, real estate agent, Montclair.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED—PART OF the three-story house (reserving the second story) No. 16 Douglas-st., near Court-st. Apply as above.

TO LET—A FURNISHED BROWN-STONE house in 2d-place, between Court and Clinton streets, Brooklyn. Apply at No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York.

NO. 17 GREAT JONES-ST.—A SUITE OF parlors, handsomely furnished, to let without board, to gentlemen only. Reference required.

AT NO. 89 HUDSON-ST.—FURNISHED front rooms, $3 to $8 a week, for gents and housekeeping; no children; American family, to let.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM to let to a gentleman, No. 29 East 10th-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMers, in good locations, in all parts of the City. Owners will please send particulars to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

"LINDENCROFT,"

P. T. BARNUM'S RESIDENCE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., FOR SALE.

Substantial mansion-house, 50x75; coach-house, barns, greenhouse, gardener's house and six acres of land, highly cultivated; everything perfect; cannot be surpassed; price low; will exchange for City property.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful country residence of 27 acres, on the Clove-road, Staten Island, one and a quarter miles from either Brighton, Quarantine or Vanderbilt Landing; one hour from Wall-st.; elegant house, containing 19 rooms, all heated by steam; modern improvements, water, baths and closets; lawn and grounds in fine order; choicest fruits of every kind; porter's lodge and necessary outbuildings; immediate possession; furniture can be had, if desired. Apply to HARVEY BAKER & SON, Real Estate Agents, No. 1,261 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on MONDAY, May 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., the valuable farm belonging to the estate of the late Henry Barger. Said farm is situated in Bergen County, three miles east of Paterson, N. J., and contains 160 acres of land; it is divided by the road leading from Paterson to Hackensack, and will be sold in two portions. For further particulars apply to HINDLE & ALLEN, auctioneers, Paterson, N. J.; or SAML. F. BARGER, Rooms Nos. 82 and 84 Trinity Building, New-York City.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—THIRTY MILES from New-York City. For sale, house and from five to twenty acres of land. House 42x46 feet, with fruit and shade trees; large barn, stable, &c., all in good order, near the Court-house, and within ten minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot; nine trains daily. Also building sites for sale.

Apply to GEORGE W. FORSYTH, Esq., Morristown, N. J., or at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET, FURNISHED, AT Cornwall, Orange County, two model cottages, having all the modern improvements; well arranged for the comfort of genteel families, with barn, stable and five acres of good land; plenty shade, shrubbery and flowering plants; good spring and cistern water. Cornwall is proverbial for health, mountain, valley and river scenery. For particulars inquire of WM. NIBLO, No. 14 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN IMPROVED FURnished country seat; house 46x56; six acres on shore of Lake Mohegan; 45 miles from New-York, one hour and twenty minutes by Hudson River Railroad; carriage-house, stable, wagon-shed, hennery and park, boathouse and billiard-room, together with horses, carriages, billiard-table and yacht; bathing, boating, fishing and shooting; all for $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWO PLOTS of ground of 12 acres each at Croton, first station above Sing Sing; would make two of the most desirable country seats between New-York and Albany, or could be divided into eight or ten sites to accommodate parties wishing to purchase together. Those wishing to purchase on the Hudson at reasonable prices should look at this property. Apply to S. SINCLAIR, *Tribune* Office New-York.

FOR SALE—ABOUT THIRTY ACRES OF first-class land, with house and outbuildings, two hours from the City on the New-Haven Railroad. Ten minutes from station; fruit and water abundant; overlooks the Sound for 50 miles; inland view not surpassed in Connecticut; ten minutes' walk to sea bathing and fishing. Inquire of M. L. MASON, No. 29 William-st., or of HENRY BRADLEY, on the premises, Westport.

ATTENTION! ALL WANTING FARMS. —Cheap farms and fruit lands, village lots, water powers, for sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J., 44 miles from New-York, on railroad to Philadelphia; soil fine loam, superior for all crops; climate mild and proverbially healthy; water soft and pure; no fever and ague; easy payments. For circulars and maps address as above. V. S. HOLT, Agent at Bricksburgh.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The country seat of the late Jacob B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester, 2 miles from Harlem Bridge; 24 acres of land, with every improvement, and a very desirable residence for a business gentleman. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to J. J. HENRY, No. 14 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AT BOILING SPRING, N. J., 33 minutes from New-York by Erie Railway, a fine new country house, 10 rooms, slate roof; lot 150x400 feet; a very choice location, on high ground, good neighborhood and very desirable for New-York business men. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, 73 Cedar-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT RHINEBECK, ON EAST BANK of the Hudson, Clifton Point, late the residence of Freeborn Garrettson, deceased; contains 125 acres and water grant; price $50,000. For circular of description apply to FRANCIS F. GARRETTSON, Executor, No. 26 Broad-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE SEA SHORE, ON Staten Island, one hour from the City, a pretty cottage, pleasantly located, with half an acre of ground, and more land if desired; in vicinity of schools and churches; price, $5,000; immediate possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON—FINE residence, two and a half stories; outbuildings complete; seven acres fine land; fruit, shade, &c., in abundance; a bargain; also, neat place at Tarrytown, $6,500. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A NEAT COUNTRY PLACE, WITH ORnamental grounds, fruit, shrubbery, &c., and about an acre of land, at West Farms, Westchester County; a most desirable and beautiful home. EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, AT Nyack, on the Hudson, a cottage, with seven rooms and half an acre. Address C. H. RUTHERFORD, No. 86 William-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH SIX ACRES of land, on Staten Island; price $5,000; $3,000 can remain. Apply to W. L. HINDS, with H. B. Claflin & Co.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, of refined tastes and habits, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board, in a private family in West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Terms moderate. Address G. W., Box 149 *Times* Office.

BOARD—ON MADISON-AV., IN A STRICTLY private family, with the first and second floors furnished or unfurnished; can be had by a party wishing to live elegantly, liberally and exclusively. Address, with real name, W. W., Boyd's Express Post.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A SECOND floor, consisting of four handsome rooms, furnished, in 24th-st., near 5th-av., will let them with or without board; references exchanged. Address E., Station G, New-York.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated by a private family with a second floor front room and partial board, near 2d-av. Address BOARD, Station D.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., nicely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only, without meals; desirable neighborhood.

TWO FINELY FURNISHED SUITES of rooms to rent, with board, at No. 133 East 16th-st.; also, a fine basement office, furnished. Call after 9 A. M.

GRAMERCY PARK, NO. 5.—HANDSOME rooms, with board, for a family or single gentlemen

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD

TO BE HAD FOR THE SEASON, NEAR WEST POINT. APPLY TO R. A. BERARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A gentleman and wife, with a private family, within one hour and a half of the City Hall; good accommodations and use of piano indispensable. Parties who have more room than they require may meet with an agreeable and respectable couple, with highest references, by addressing, with full particulars and references, (no others noticed,) Box No. 5,044 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD — THOSE WISHING board on Catskill Mountains, can find large, airy rooms at the Hunter Hotel, ten miles west of the Mountain House. Good trout stream in vicinity. Terms reasonable. Address E. H. LAYMAN, Proprietor, Hunter, Greene County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MARLBORO, ON the Hudson, may be obtained in a private family; the location is a healthy one, and easy of access from and to the City by the Kingston line of steamboats from the foot of Jay-st. Address JAMES BAILEY, Marlboro, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT NORTHAMPTON, Mass., in a private family; five or six adults can be accommodated with board for the Summer and Autumn; references exchanged. For particulars address F. S., Box No. 45 Northampton, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED AT A FARM house not far from the City, rooms and board for three persons, child and nurse; the terms must be moderate. Address O, Box No. 731, New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE LARGE ROOMS with board in a farmhouse at Boundbrook, can be obtained from June 1; location delightful. For particulars inquire at No. 347 West 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD (FARM) FOR CHILDREN at Hart's Corner, Westchester County; abundance of fruit; schools convenient. For particulars inquire at No. 33 Horatio-st.

RONKONKOMA LAKE HOUSE, L. I.— Superior accommodations and country board for families or single persons; splendid boating, fishing and bathing; only 48 miles via. Long Island Railroad to Lakeland Station; Lake House stage at every train from Hunter's Point; terms moderate. Address Mrs. ESCHBACH, Lakeland, L. I. References: Dr. Burras, No. 48 Great Jones-st., Dr. Heath, No. 110 East 34th-st.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman and wife with two children and nurse, wish to find desirable accommodations for the Summer in a respectable private family who would take no one else; the locality must be convenient to the City, perfectly healthy and agreeable in every way. Address, stating terms and where an interview can be obtained, Box No. 1,182 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family at Morrisania; house pleasantly located; terms $20 per week; less if permanent. Address F. W. B., Box No. 1,710 New-York Post-office.

TARRYTOWN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE desire board from about June 15 to Oct. 1; room must be spacious and well furnished, and terms moderate. Address particulars to L. M., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—A SMALL family, without servant, can be accommodated with first-class board in a private family, near the depot. Apply at No. 59 Murray-st., up stairs.

REWARDS.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1867.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the parties implicated in the forgery on this bank on the 20th of April last. The alleged forged check purported to be drawn by the Board of Education of the City of New-York for the sum of $17,500. $2,000 additional reward will be paid for the recovery of the money, or in that proportion for any part of the same.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—300 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

SHIPPING.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK. REDUCTION OF RATES TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, May 25.
ACADIA, LEES, SATURDAY, June 1.
HIBERNIA, MUNROE, SATURDAY, June 8.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, July 13
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
TAMPICO.....ROUSSAU.....SATURDAY, June 8
VERA CRUZ.....HILLIARD.....SATURDAY, June 22
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $[illegible], currency, including wine.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, May 25.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice.....Saturday, May 25
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden.....Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI.....G. V. Sumner.....Saturday, June 22
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend.....Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice.....Saturday, July 20
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. & S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.....$75—$90 00
Steerage.....32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin.....90 00
Steerage.....40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA.....May 22
TRIPOLI.....May 29
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$100 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, (NEWLY REFITTED,) of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
RATES OF PASSAGE.—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....May 25
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....June 1
EDINBURGH.....WEDNESDAY.....June 5
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....June 8
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, $180 GOLD.
STEERAGE TO LIVERPOOL, $25 CURRENCY.
NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will sail as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ENGLAND, CUTTING.....SATURDAY, May 25
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, June 1
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.....SATURDAY, June 8
HELVETIA, THOMPSON.....SATURDAY, June 15
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75, according to location of state rooms, all having equal privileges in the saloon.
Return tickets to and from Liverpool $150, gold.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Through passage to London, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....June 15 | SATURDAY.....July 13
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
COLUMBIA.....BARTON.....THURSDAY, May 23
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, May 30
EAGLE.....GREENE.....THURSDAY, June 6
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO TRAVEL abroad should obtain U. S. Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, U. S. Passport Agent, 15 Centre-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 1, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES.....June 15
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. WEIR.....June 29
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $384 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN.....June 1.
MINNESOTA.....June 15.
CHICAGO.....June 29.
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. SUTTON.
JUNE 11.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
JUNE 21—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. ——.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports, 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, June 11, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with steamer SACRAMENTO for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port July 4 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of June 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and any further information, apply at the office on the wharf, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS. CHANGE OF SAILING DATES.

During continuance of present dull season the departures of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:
THURSDAY, May 23, GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
TUESDAY, May 28, VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
SATURDAY, June 1, SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B. Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamers GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, May 23.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—A first-class steamer of the above line, or of the People's Line, will be dispatched EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st.
The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, commander, will follow the EMILY B. SOUDER.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on ——, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow June 1.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, May 25.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

MOBILE GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.

The steamship RALEIGH, leaving pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Have removed to their NEW WAREHOUSE, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., &c., UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

A REQUISITE.—SINGER'S REVERSIBLE SPRING BED; no leathers nor strings about them; $6 to $10; sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IGLESIA DE SANTIAGO.—TODOS LOS DOMINGOS a las dos de la tarde la mencionada Iglesia celebra su culto en español, en la Capilla de la Trinidad, calle veinticinco al oeste, cerca de Broadway. El Rector de ella Presbitero Enrique C. Riley de Santiago de Chile, predica el sermon. Lo que se participa al publico invitandolo cordialmente. Los asientos son gratis.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, Passenger Trains will leave WELLS-ST. DEPOT, Chicago, as follows:
8:15 A. M.—Mail Train for Clinton, Iowa, stopping at all way stations.
3:00 P. M.—Pacific Express Train, for Council Bluffs, Omaha and Nebraska City, through in twenty-four hours, without change of cars. This train will not stop at way stations. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Coaches run on this train from Chicago to the Missouri River, connecting at Omaha with the Union Pacific Railroad to North Platte, (300 miles,) thence by Wells, Fargo Co.'s Overland Stage Line to Denver, Salt Lake and San Francisco.
4:00 P. M.—Dixon Way Passenger.
11:00 P. M.—Night Passenger for Council Bluffs and Omaha, through without change of cars and stopping at all way stations. Pullman's Sleeping Cars by all night trains.
FREIGHT.
All Freight received at the Freight Depot, foot of North Dearborn-st., Chicago, up to 4:30 P. M., will be forwarded same night by "Pacific Fast Freight," leaving Chicago at 8 P. M., running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha in forty-three hours.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Superintendent.
B. F. PATRICK, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

During the races at Jerome Park special trains will be run on this road as follows, leaving 42d-st. at 1:30 and 2 P. M., (on WEDNESDAY, 22d, THURSDAY, 23d, and SATURDAY, 25th,) returning immediately after the races are over.
Fare for round trip, 75 cents.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
MAY 20, 1867.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leaves James-slip:
7:30 A. M. for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and Hempstead.
3 P. M., express to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove and way stations, and on Saturdays to North Islip.
Sunday excursion train same as before.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

TIME TABLES OF ALL RAILROADS and steamboats published by BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 171 Broadway. Second edition for May now ready.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On and after May 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) New-York:
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. R. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.
DAVID WILLIAMS, President, No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, May 22, 3½ P.M.	Wednesday, May 22, 7 A. M.
Friday, May 24, 7 A. M.	Friday, May 24, 10½ A. M.
Saturday, May 25, 11 A. M.	Thursday, May 23, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, May 28, 10 A. M.	Monday, May 27, 10 A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning will leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY—For Albany and Troy, and all points north and east, EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.
N. B.—This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most direct route for Saratoga and Lake George, and, via railroads and lake steamers for Whitehall, Rutland, Burlington, North Adams, Cambridge, St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate stations. Tickets sold, baggage checked, and state-rooms engaged at the principal hotels and offices on the wharf.

MAY—1867.
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 21st.....4 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st.....7 A. M.
Thursday, 23d.....7 A. M.	Wednesday, 22d.....7 A. M.
Friday 24th.....7½ A. M.	Thursday, 23d.....10½ A. M.
Saturday, 25th.....11½ A. M.	Friday, 24th.....10½ A. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12¼ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the connection hitherto existing between ANDREW EMERSON and WILLIAM THOMSON, on the one hand, and G. F. EMERSON, C. H. EMERSON and R. G. DENHURST, all of the City of New-York, screw, bolt and nut manufacturers, is this day dissolved, and the said ANDREW EMERSON and WILLIAM THOMSON will not hold themselves liable for any debts contracted either individually or collectively by the above-named persons.
A. EMERSON, WM. THOMSON.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A BREWERY, SITUATED IN Brooklyn, in complete running order, supplied with improved artificial coolers, abundance of spring water, so indispensable for Summer brewing, and all other requisites for the business; capacity 60 barrels, with steam power sufficient for double that amount. To an experienced man this is an opportunity that seldom offers. Inquire on the premises, No. 95 Powers-st., Brooklyn.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $30,000 TO $50,000, in the wholesale drug business. An approved party will find this a good opportunity to engage in an established business, possessing many advantages. Address, for two weeks, S. H., Box No. 2,781 Post-office, New-York.

EXPRESS ROUTE.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-class City express business. Inquire at No. 67 Cortlandt-st.

NEWSPAPERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

BAILING OF JEFFERSON DAVIS,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE WAR,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

BY THESE PRESENTS, GREETING!
HORACE GREELEY'S LETTER TO THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, OF MAY 22.

HINTS ON HANGING,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

WHAT WILL JUAREZ DO?
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

SPEECH OF HORACE GREELEY ON RECONSTRUCTION, AT RICHMOND,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

LETTER FROM JOHN MINOR BOTTS,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

EDITORIAL NOTES,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

EVERY READER OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE TO FILE.

APPEAL OF THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE UNION,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

SIGNS OF THE SEASON,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

DEMOCRATIC MISSIONARIES,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

BROWN OF GEORGIA,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—AMERICAN RURAL LIFE,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

SCIENCE—TEST FOR TANNIN,
RELATIVE VALUE OF MANURES,
SPOTS ON THE SUN, LACTOSE, &c., &c.
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

THOSE WHO HAVE LANDS FOR SALE SHOULD ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE INDIANS,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

THE SECRET SERVICE—
GEN. L. C. BAKER'S NARRATIVE,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH—
A COPY OF HIS DIARY,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

JOHN H. SURRATT—
A MORNING WITH HIS COLLEGE CHUM,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

EQUATORIAL AFRICA AND THE GORILLA—
LECTURE BY MONS. P. B. DU CHAILLU,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

Every Person who has a Farm for Sale should Advertise in The Weekly Tribune. Its Circulation is Greater than that of any other Newspaper.

MINING—VIRGINIA, GEORGIA, NEVADA, &c.,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

RANDOM LETTERS—NO. II.—By BAYARD TAYLOR,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD—
A Poem by Capt. O'HARA, of Kentucky,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

ME-WON-I-TOC.
CHAPTER TWENTY-FIFTH:
HOW CAME YOU HERE IN SUCH QUESTIONABLE SHAPE?
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

Those Wanting to Purchase Farms should Advertise in THE TRIBUNE.

FOREIGN NEWS,
SOUTHERN NEWS,
DOMESTIC NEWS,
LITERARY ITEMS,
FOREIGN MISCELLANY,
PERSONAL—POLITICAL,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

THE FARMERS' CLUB ON
SIZE OF TREES FOR ORCHARDS,
TO KEEP BUTTER IN SUMMER,
THE HONEY BEE, SPRING WHEAT,
GRAPE-GROWING IN ILLINOIS,
BEES AND BEE PASTURAGE,
LEAF-CURLING CATERPILLAR,
HAND SEED-PLANTER, SOILS,
NATURAL GAS, BLACKBERRIES,
FARM AND COTTAGE GATES, &c.,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

THE STATE SHEEP FAIR,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

FARM ITEMS,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF MAY 22.

Dealers in Seeds and Plants should Advertise in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE is printed on a large double-medium sheet, making eight pages of six broad columns each. It contains all the important Editorials published in THE DAILY TRIBUNE, except those of merely local interest; also, Literary and Scientific Intelligence; Reviews of the most interesting and important New Books; the Letters from our large corps of correspondents; the latest news received by Telegraph from Washington, and all other parts of the country; a Summary of all important intelligence in this City and elsewhere; a Synopsis of the proceedings of Congress and State Legislature when in Session; the Foreign News received by every steamer; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit, and other Horticultural and Agricultural information essential to country residents; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports; making it, both for variety and completeness, altogether the most valuable, interesting and instructive WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published in the world.
The Full Reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club, and the various Agricultural Reports, in each number are richly worth a year's subscription.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSMEN.
By mail $2 per year. Terms, cash in advance.
Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KELLOGG'S U. S. MERCANTILE REGISTER FOR 1867-8.

CONTAINS—U. S. Bankrupt Law, Internal Tax and Tariff Rates, as amended March 2, 1867; Weights, Measures and Moneys of Foreign Countries; complete list of Post-offices, Telegraph Stations, Money Order Offices, &c., in U. S.; Population of States, Territories, Counties, Cities, and Villages of U. S., 1850, '60, '65; General and Commercial Statistics; Summary of Laws of the several States, relating to all matters; Business Interests, Commercial Regulations of the Principal Cities of U. S., &c., &c.
ALSO—Business Directories of the Thirteen Principal Commercial Cities—the Centres of Trade—of the United States.
The whole in a simple and convenient form, constituting a work of general reference of a thousand closely printed large octavo pages, indispensable to every business man from Maine to California, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. Price ONLY THREE DOLLARS PER COPY.
☞ Smart, educated and business men wanted everywhere as agents of this valuable work, WHICH HAS NO COMPETITION. Specimen copies sent, post-paid, to any address on receipt of price. Circulars and specimen pages free.
T. D. KELLOGG, No. 116 Nassau-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On WEDNESDAY, May 29, at the private residence No. 9 West 39th-st.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made to order by Belter & Co., and other first-class makers.
AXMINSTER CARPETS, VELVET and BRUSSELS do., BLUE SILK CURTAINS; CARVED BLACK WALNUT DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY do., &c., &c.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell on TUESDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 27 Union-square, ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On SATURDAY, May 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, STEEL AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1867.
By direction of the Quartermaster-General the following enumerated Iron, Steel and Lumber will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wit.: About
293,000 lbs. Flat Iron, from 1x⅜ to 4½x½, assorted.
40,000 lbs. Nail Rod Iron.
130,000 lbs. Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
30,000 lbs. Hammered Iron, assorted.
400,000 lbs. Assorted Iron, all sizes.
246,000 lbs. Round Iron, assorted from 3-16 to 2½ inches, all sizes.
114,000 lbs. Square Iron, assorted, from ⅜ to 2 inches, all sizes.
58,000 lbs. Round Iron, assorted, from 1 to 3½ inches, all sizes.
30,000 lbs. Hoop Iron, assorted, from ¾ to 1 inch, all sizes.
128,000 lbs. Spring Steel, assorted, from 1¼ to 2½ inches, all sizes
15,000 lbs. American Blistered Steel.
180,000 feet Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick.
16,000 feet Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick.
40,000 feet Poplar Lumber, ⅝ inch thick.
421,488 feet Pine Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.
Wagonmakers, carbuilders and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.
Transportation will be furnished to Sixth-street wharf or the railroad depot, as purchasers may desire, and at their risk.
From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Brevet Brig.-Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

FIFTIETH AUCTION SALE.
85,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
On WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1867.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, inst., at 12 o'clock noon,
80,000 TONS
of fresh mined COAL, from the Lackawanna Regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of June, 1867.
Also, at the same time and place,
5,000 TONS,
deliverable at Washington, N. J., for Newark, Paterson and other places on the line of the Morris Canal.
The rates of transportation from Washington will be made known at the time of sale.
TERMS: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.
Valuable factory property in Brooklyn, to be sold by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKE, on THURSDAY, May 23, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock,
Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Summit-st., near Hamilton-av., four lots of ground with brick factory, three stories and basement, with steam engine, boiler and patent hoistway, all in perfect running order. The building covers (nearly) the four lots, which are 100 feet square, suitable for manufacturing, storage or other business. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, Room D.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Thursday, May 23, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
100 barrels new crop Trieste Currants.
1900 packages Malaga Raisins.
75 boxes Jordan Almonds.
100 boxes Naples Macaroni.
20 bags Walnuts.
At 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 12, East River:
3,000 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
2,000 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo bark *Brilliant*, from Messina.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THURSDAY, May 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 230 5th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., genteel household furniture, consisting in part as follows, viz.:
PARLORS—Turkey carpets, heavy reps curtains, carved rosewood suites in green and gold and crimson and gold brocatel, rosewood marble-top etageres, rosewood centre and side tables, Japanese cabinets, artistic real bronzes and marble clocks, groups and statuettes, Parian do., elegant French proof engravings, very rare, &c.
DINING AND RECEPTION ROOMS—English velvet and Aubisson carpets, black walnut suites in crimson reps, curtains, black walnut buffet and extension dining-table, lounges in crimson and green reps, bronze and marble clocks and ornaments, engravings, oil-paintings, rosewood etageres, crockery, glassware, cutlery, &c., &c.
BEDROOMS—Brussels carpets, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, chairs and lounges; rosewood amoire-a-glace, imitation satin and rosewood marble-top cottage suite; best curled-hair mattresses, feather-beds and pillows, clocks and mantel ornaments, crockery, &c.
HALLS—Oil-cloths, rosewood marble-top hat-stand, stair-carpets and rods, &c., &c. Also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.
LARGE AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF household and office furniture, carpets, mirrors, iron safe, &c., at auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) by MINER & SOMERVILLE, at salesroom 37 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON 4TH-AV., 124TH AND 125TH-STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 23, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
4TH-AV.—Seven lots on west side, between 124th and 125th sts.
124TH-ST.—Seven lots, north side, 90 feet west of 4th-av.
125TH-ST.—Two lots, south side, 215 feet west of 4th-av.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TO PAY STORAGE AND ADVANCES.
FRIDAY, May 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Central Sales Rooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn. Six rosewood and three mahogany pianos.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, MAY 24, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE—Rosewood pianos, pier mirrors, curtains; rosewood, walnut, oak, mahogany and painted marble-top parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bronzes, clocks, fancy goods, plated ware, china, refrigerators, &c.
At 12 M., a doctor's phaeton in good order.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON 150TH-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
150TH-ST.—Eight gore lots, situate on the north side of 150th-st., 400 feet west of 8th-av.

PUBLIC SALE OF COAL LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF SCHUYLKILL, PENN.—The Belmont Coal Mining Company will offer at public sale, at the Pennsylvania Hall, in the Borough of Pottsville, on the 29th day of May, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., all their real estate, situate in the townships of East Norwegian and Blythe, in the County of Schuylkill, aforesaid, being the whole of the "Belmont Tract," containing 626 acres, and the undivided half of the "Hubley Tract," containing 296 acres.
Terms and conditions made known at the sale.
For further particulars apply to THOMAS R. BANNAN, at Pottsville, or to GARDINER G. HUBBARD, at Boston. By vote of the Company.
GARDINER G. HUBBARD, Clerk.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE—Removed for convenience of sale, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock at No. 86 Cedar-st.

MEETINGS.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

In pursuance of a written request made to the President by more than twenty-five members, and of the provisions of the eighteenth by-law, a special meeting of the Club will be held, at the Club-house, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 23d instant, at 8½ o'clock, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of Horace Greeley, a member of the Club, who has become a bondsman for Jefferson Davis, late chief officer of the Rebel Government." By order of the President.
CHARLES S. WEYMAN, Resident Secretary.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO THIRTY HORSE LOCOMOTIVE boilers, in use in *Times* Office, will be sold low. They are in good condition, and are removed to obtain more power. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Counting-room.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½; EVENING AT 8.
LAST DAY BUT TWO.
MR. DION BOUCICAULT'S CELEBRATED DRAMA of the OCTOROON,
received at each representation with THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
VISIT THE MUSEUM.
ITS SPLENDID AND SPACIOUS SALOONS CONTAIN
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
To be seen at all hours.
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
800 SPECIMENS OF LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
A ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
(the only living specimen on exhibition,)
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, 27th, Miss LEO HUDSON will appear as MAZEPPA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 23, 1867.
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THERE WILL BE NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT, in consequence of a FULL REHEARSAL being required for the GREAT AND EXTENSIVE CHANGES to be made in the SCENERY, BALLET COSTUMES AND TABLEAUX of the BLACK CROOK on MONDAY EVENING, May 27.
SATURDAY NIGHT, May 25, THE BLACK CROOK as usual.

FRENCH THEATRE.

Admission.....50 cents
Great success of The Eminent Tragedian, MR. BOOTHROYD FAIRCLOUGH.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 24, RICHELIEU.
RICHELIEU.....Mr. BOOTHROYD FAIRCLOUGH.
Box office open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS

Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN.....Manager
T. CONDRON.....Proprietor
The terror-inspiring JAPANESE TROUPE every night. Too Late for the Train—Upper Ten Thousand—Columbia Polka—Hop-light-loo—New Songs, &c., forming the best entertainment in the City.
Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.
JAPS. LEON'S ORIGINAL BURLESQUE JAPS.
JAPS. OF THE MIRACULOUS JAPS, WHO JAPS.
JAPS. NIGHTLY ELECTRIFY DENSELY JAPS.
JAPS. PACKED AND FASHIONABLE AU- JAPS.
JAPS. DIENCES BY THEIR ASTONISH- JAPS.
JAPS. ING AERIAL ROPE FLIGHT. JAPS.

LUCK AND PLUCK.

Rev. Dr. SAMUEL OSGOOD has kindly volunteered to deliver his celebrated and instructive lecture, *Luck and Pluck*, in aid of Southern Masons, at the Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, May 27. Doors open at 7; commence 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all theatres, concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL the theatres and minstrels can be secured "six days in advance" at the St. Nicholas Hotel Theatre Ticket Office.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING.

FRIDAY, May 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., a purse and stake of $600, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness. D. Mace's b. g. Whalebone; Owner's b. g. Gen. McClellan; Carpenter's b. g. Jack Lewis; A. Patterson's bl. g.; H. Howe's ch. g. Quicksilver; B. Jackman's s. s. Berger; Owner's g. g. Canaan; A. Hyward's g. g.
SAME DAY—A purse and stake of $350, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness. M. Roden's b. m. Lady Allen; B. Dahle's b. m. Lady Kendie; W. Borst's bl. g. Rossia.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,

Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement," applied directly to the full iron frame.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
STEINWAY & SONS' Pianos are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible. These instruments are the only American Pianos exported to Europe in large numbers, and actually used by the great pianists in European Concert Rooms.
Every Piano warranted for five years. Old Pianos taken in exchange.
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MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
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Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

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Pianos to rent. No. 652 Broadway.

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PIANOS.—VERY SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS at moderate prices. Second-hand Pianos from $100 to $250. Pianos to rent. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

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INSTRUCTION.

THE LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

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Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. B. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea, D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MRS. A. BEHR, NO. 41 GENTHINER-st., Berlin, Prussia, Germany, is inclined to receive into her family two or three young girls or ladies, of the age from 12 to 18 years. French, German, music, drawing or painting taught. Also, traveling ladies will find a convenient home. References kindly given by Mr. A. WOODRUFF, No. 79 State-st., Brooklyn, L. I.; Prof. GEO. T. COMFORT, Alleghany College, Meadville, Penn.; or Dr. Med. SCHWARZENBERG, No. 97 12th-st., New-York.

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RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.—Until the 1st of July next, young ladies will be received and classified for the newly-arranged collegiate course of study commencing in September, 1867.
An Academic and Preparatory Department will be carried on as heretofore.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

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WANTED—TEACHERS FOR SCHOOLS AND seminaries in the different States; efficient principals and assistants to be introduced; pupils for boarding-schools; correspondents wanted in every town. Address THE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED FRENCH PROTestant lady as teacher in a family school. Address H., New-York *Observer* Office.

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UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOCAL ROMANTIC DRAMA ENTITLED
TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE,
received by a densely crowded audience with the most ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS OF DELIGHT.
THE PRISONER'S MARCH,
THE BEAUTIFUL SARATOGA SCENE.
THE FALLS OF THE CANAGUOA.
THE ASCENT OF THE CRAG.
THE RESCUE FROM THE CATARACT.
THE GREAT STOCK EXCHANGE SCENE.
THE GRAND SCENE ON BROADWAY.
THE NEWSBOYS' DANCE.
THE BEAUTIFUL GRACE CHURCH TABLEAU.
All hailed with the heartiest evidences of approval.
TREASURE TROVE AGAIN TO-NIGHT AND ALL THE WEEK.

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NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Third week of the brilliant Sisters, Miss SOPHIE, IRENE and JENNIE, with a full company of New-York favorites.
This week, the great joint bill of FRA DIAVOLO AND CINDERELLA, with Sophie, Irene and Jennie, assisted by T. L. Donnelly, Welsh Edwards, J. C. Dunn, Mrs. Wright, Lizzie Davey, and entire company in both pieces.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Admission 75 cents. Grand matinee on SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Boucicault's last and most triumphant success, entitled
FLYING SCUD,
FLYING SCUD,
FLYING SCUD,
OR A
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE,
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE,
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE.
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Admission, 50 cents.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, May 23, 1867,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF MR. JAS. H. HACKETT.
FALSTAFF in THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY—HENRY IV.
SATURDAY MATINEE—MONS. MALLETT; HIS LAST LEGS.
MONDAY—LUCILLE WESTON; EAST LYNNE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Manager and Proprietor.....Mr. W. B. Freligh
Third night of the engagement of Mr. JOSEPH PROCTOR and Mrs. W. G. JONES.
AMBITION.
Mr. PROCTOR as Ethelwold, Mrs. W. G. JONES as Catharine Howard.
DRAMA OF BEN THE BOATSWAIN.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. PROCTOR.

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514 BROADWAY. 514
Comic Pantomime of ROYNINOT.
The wonderful JAP-ON-KNEES.
Grand ballet and other entertainments.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAGUIRE AND RISLEY'S IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE
will appear EVERY EVENING.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1 50. Family Circle, 50 cents. Boxes, $8 and $15.
Matinees—$1 to all parts of the house.

IRVING HALL.

SIGNOR MAZZOLENI.
FAREWELL CONCERT IN NEW-YORK, previous to his departure for Europe.
MONDAY EVENING, May 27, 1867.
The following artists have generously consented to assist:
Signora ORTOLANI, prima donna, from the Academy of Music.
Madame ANNA MARTINEZ, Soprano—her first appearance; Signor ANTONUCCI, Basso; Signor ORLANDINI, Baritone; Signor ALBANO, Harpist; Mr. J. N. PATTISON, Pianist.
Signor ROSA.....Conductor
Tickets One Dollar. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Under the direction of L. F. HARRISON.
AT STEINWAY HALL.
Commencing on MONDAY, June 3 to continue one week—nine performances.
Subscription Tickets for the entire Festival, FIVE DOLLARS.
Can be obtained at the following places: Schuberth's music-store, No. 820 Broadway; Jorden & Marten's, No. 758 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; Rudiger & Hill, No. 865 Broadway; Rullman's ticket-office, No. 112 Broadway; Steinway and Irving Halls.
The sale of the Subscription Tickets will positively close on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 25.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock; open 1½. ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Prop'r.

BIERSTADT'S NEW PICTURE—"THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE"—On exhibition at the Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., on and after FRIDAY, the 26th of April, from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., until June 1, for the benefit and under the patronage of the "Ladies Southern Relief Association." Season tickets 50 cents; single tickets 25 cents.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in a letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

MADAME ROSS,
MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character at DR. GRINDLE'S office, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera. Those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Throw all quack medicines to the dogs. Every thoroughly-educated and well-read physician who has had the same advantages in the treatment of the above diseases as ourself, knows that the same remedy which cures one will not cure or even benefit every other. Every patient *must positively*, if a cure is effected, be treated according to the constitutional peculiarities of their individual self. Consultation free.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

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SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," on his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, strictures, fistula, piles, &c.; $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, 1 Vesey-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

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LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

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LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

GOLD MINING IN CANADA.

Whatever may prove to be the actual value of the gold discoveries taking place in Canada, it would seem to be certain that they are destined to attract considerable attention, and exercise some influence upon our people. In fact, Canada does not seem to be quite as remote as formerly. The intercourse between its citizens and those of our own country is on the increase in spite of the abrogation of our commercial treaty; and public sentiment on both sides of the boundary seems ripening for a closer connection. The acquisition of Russian America has tended to attract public attention to the possibilities of the great region lying along our northern border; and in that purchase the Canadians recognize, not unwillingly, another move on the dial of destiny which hints at the eventual absorption of all British America by the United States. This very consciousness stimulates their dormant enterprise and inspires an effort to investigate their own natural resources, and ascertain what value they possess in determining the terms of any future treaties either of commerce or annexation. In this effort they receive substantial aid from those adventurous Americans who constitute the *avant-garde* of enterprise, and who become willing pioneers in the conversion of their vast forest and numerous mines into estates productive of income.

Of the alleged gold fields in the new Province of Ontario, of which Madoc seems the central point, too little is yet known to justify safe conclusions; and of that little the readers of the Times have been kept informed by the letters of our correspondents on the spot. That other region in the Chaudière Valley, in the Province of Quebec, has a history extending through more than a score of years; and it is here that Canadian confidence has itself centered, and that capital is now patiently solving the question whether or not gold mining in Canada can be made a permanently remunerative industry.

Gold was first discovered in the Chaudière Valley in 1844, four years before the commencement of the *furor* in California. Some nuggets were taken out on the Seigniory of Rigaud-Vaudreuil, by a *habitant* named Poulin, who at once exhibited them to the proprietor, Charles de Léry. This gentleman was Secretary of the Provincial Parliament; and, appreciating the possible future importance of the discovery, successfully exerted his personal and family influence to secure a grant from the Crown, giving him and his heirs forever the exclusive right of working all the mines on his Seigniory. A royal patent to this effect was issued in 1846, and desultory efforts were from time to time made to establish alluvial mining. But the region was isolated and inaccessible for a large part of the year, and the California excitement effectually diverted the attention of Americans, as that of Australia very soon afterward swept into its vortex all British enterprise subject to such allurements. Had Canada still been a French Province, the case might have been very different in regard to rich mines lying in the midst of a French population; but as the circumstances were, there seemed to be no union of causes sufficient to organize any efficient movement for development.

In 1865, however, the evidences of wealth accidentally made public were sufficient to secure the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission for their investigation. The testimony collected filled a closely printed pamphlet of 126 pages, and presents an array of facts which, in any one of our Western Territories, would have produced an excitement of the wildest description. The report of the Committee, which seems a document of great fairness and intelligence, asserts that neither California nor Australia exhibited more flattering indications at the same period of development. The immediate result was to stimulate a speculative movement in the mineral lands adjacent to the Seigniory, and the organization of a Board of Stock Companies; many of the latter being erected by the aid of American adventurers, and often accompanied with instances of positive and scandalous dishonesty. Not a single company commenced any earnest work of development, and a reaction soon followed, which bid fair to retard the fortunes of the region for an indefinite period.

Meantime, however, the quantities of alluvial gold found in the De Léry estate continued to increase to such a degree that public attention could not fail to be arrested. A party of New-York gentlemen had purchased of the present Seignior Alexander de Léry the exclusive right to mine on the Seigniory for a long term of years; and during a period spent in preparing for systematic work, the public were permitted to prospect with considerable freedom on the Gilbert—a branch of the Chaudière—and with results far surpassing all anticipations. Of course no accurate estimate can be made of the amount of gold washed out there during the past two or three years, for the miners were all interested in concealing the extent of their product, and made sales of the crude gold in such a way as to effect this result. But the Government agents report large amounts taken out, while admitting their inability to ascertain more than a fraction of the actual totals. During a portion of the last Autumn, one bank in Quebec is reported to have purchased over $50,000 of the miners, and in April last the product was estimated at over $2,000 per day. Shipments of crude gold now figure in the weekly invoices of Quebec merchants, sent to London to pay for their purchases in place of exchange. All this is the result of the labor of a few men, using the rudest appliances and destitute of capital. And conspicuous among the facts is the size of many of the nuggets found of late, one being taken out last Fall weighing 45¾ ounces; one in mid-Winter weighing 50¼ ounces, and one on the 3d of May weighing 63 ounces.

But the operations of the coming Summer promise to cast on the whole subject a clear and reliable light. The DeLéry Gold Mining Company, which is entitled at least to the credit of having pursued a non-speculative and thoroughly legitimate course, has completed an excellent crushing-mill on its property, and proposes to thoroughly test the quartz-rock which abounds there, and determine its practical value by actual working process. With a thorough organization and abundance of money at command, this programme is not difficult of execution, and the results thus obtained will be invaluable as a guide for the investment of capital in the whole region. The wisdom of the company in thus procuring reliable *data*, will be evident when it is known that its own area embraces a tract nine miles by twelve, filled with ledges of quartz of great magnitude, and that from its valleys, ninety-nine one-hundredths of all the alluvial gold ground in Canada has been taken. It can afford to be a pioneer in the work of legitimate mining there; and, if the rock proves practically rich, will be richly repaid for its expenditures.

The nearness of these mines to our money-centres, giving an unequaled facility for supervision, and the amazing cheapness of labor and supplies, compared with those of our Western States and Territories, make it an object for mining capitalists to watch their development. And as they lie in one of the pleasantest of our routes of Summer travel, pleasure-seekers can and will see the practical tests in contemplation, and become familiar with all the duties of mining, at a tithe the expense of time or money necessary to visit the Pacific coast; while they can enjoy the relaxation of a Summer vacation much more cheaply than at a fashionable watering-place. The local population, too, of the Chaudière Valley—the classic road by which Arnold led his little army to the conquest of Canada—is a faithful copy of the peasantry of old France as it existed before the Revolution; and the quaint cottages and queer costumes and conveyances of the *Habitans* form a charming auxiliary to the delightful scenery of the region.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

The Jerome Park Races—Postponement of Yesterday's Sport—The Racing To-day—Sale of Well-known Race-Horses.

The wretched weather yesterday and the consequent heavy state of the track caused a postponement of the racing at Jerome Park. The American Jockey Club, finding that the incessant rain that fell at midday would effectually prevent the attendance of the public, very judiciously postponed the sport until the next day, and this being very generally announced throughout the City, few persons were disappointed at finding on arriving at the track that there would be no racing until the next day.

The course was very heavy in consequence of the late heavy rains, and the owners and trainers of the high-bred horses engaged in the day's races were well satisfied at the adjournment of the proceedings. With praiseworthy liberality, and fully in accordance with the enlarged spirit of management which characterizes this meeting, another race has been substituted for the walk over in the two miles and a quarter dash, for which *Delaware* was the only horse entered. This additional race is for a purse of $500, dash of a mile and a quarter, for which the entries are as follows:

Mr. Sanford's ch. f. *Earring.*
Mr. Jerome's b. f. *Redwing.*
Mr. Pennock's ch. c. *Vandal*, dam *Maid of Monmouth.*

In the pools on the day's races sold at the Whitney Club-house, No. 1,160 Broadway, by Dr. Underwood, and by Messrs. Somerindyke and Armstrong at Lafayette Hall, in Broadway, there was little or no difference from the quotations of the previous night, published in yesterday's Times. *Ruthless* still continues the first favorite in the dash race of three-quarters of a mile, and *Onward* in the mile dash. In the new race of a mile and a quarter the average prices brought by the horses were as under: *Redwing*, $100; *Earring*, $80; *Vandal Colt*, $80. The races to-day take place rain or shine.

The famous steeple-chaser *Zigzag*, without doubt the best cross-country horse ever bred in America, and the winner of many races at Paterson, Hoboken, Saratoga, Cincinnati and throughout Canada, together with the four-year old colt *Tom Woolfolk*, and the three-year old filly *Annie Workman*, will be sold by public auction, in consequence of the death of their owner, Denis Reedy, on the first day of Paterson Race Meeting, which commences on Tuesday, June 4. *Zigzag* is as sound a horse as ever run, and his well-known merits as a steeple-chaser and hurdle-racer will cause a strong competition among turfmen to secure his possession.

BILLIARDS.

Practicing for the American Championship—John McDevitt Runs Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight.

Last evening, before an audience of some two hundred amateurs, Michael Phelan and John McDevitt played the seventh of their series of practice games, the object of which is to fit the latter expert for his forthcoming contest with Joseph Dion for the American championship and $1,000. The games are for $20 each, the intent of the wager being to compel McDevitt to do his best, and are played at the rooms of the latter every Wednesday and Saturday night. The game last evening was 1,500 points up, played on a full-sized four-pocket table—the same size and pattern as that to be used in the Montreal match. Phelan, as in the previous games, received one-third as odds, viz., 500 points. Notwithstanding this, he was beaten nearly 600, or 1,100 in all. When the contestants had scored about an equal number of points, McDevitt brought the balls together and continued to count until he had reached *eight hundred and eighty-eight*. They balls were not once "jawed," were not even in a corner of the table, and not a "scratch" or a stroke that could possibly have been called into question, was made. The entire 888 was scored off of balls played between the light-red spot and the head cushion. Only twice did an object ball go below the light-red spot. As the run exceeds by several hundreds any other ever made, except through the agency of the jaws of the pocket, laudative objectives are unnecessary. The next best legitimate run on a pocket-table is 681, made by the same player; and the next best, 581, made last week by Joseph Dion. In the even match-games he has played with Phelan since he began to practice for this match, McDevitt has scored 7,880 points, averaging in the respective games 13, 23, 25, 31⅓, 55 and 59 twice. His grand average is within a fraction of 40. Playing like this, being nearly one hundred per cent. above that which is ordinarily done by experts, can be expected only of McDevitt and Dion, who, in the important matches they have won, have exceeded by something like forty per cent. the best performances of others.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Floral Concert and Color Presentation of the Twenty-second Regiment.

Last evening the officers and members of the Twenty-second Regiment gave a grand floral promenade concert at their armory in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. The occasion was also made the vehicle of a presentation of a stand of regimental colors from the State Government. The immense drill-room attached to the armory was very handsomely and effectively decorated with a profusion of artificial flowers, paintings, banners and garrison flags, thus enlivening the otherwise dull and unattractive walls and network of overhanging beams. Despite the rain the assemblage was a large and fashionable one, many attractive feminine toilettes being observable, the diversity of color being happily contrasted by the numerous uniforms present in the throng of guests.

The original programme for the evening was a promenade concert and hop, the latter feature being omitted for the color presentation, which was an unfortunate move for the beneficiary, Mr. George H. Arnold, the armorer of the regiment, as the members were disappointed, and the receipts may have been lessened thereby. Still the affair was a success, and it will, no doubt, prove a substantial benefit to the recipient.

The line of parade was formed at 8 o'clock in the form of a hollow square, and the appearance of the battalion was handsome, it being the first appearance of the regiment in their new style of dress. As soon as the formality of a parade formation had been observed, the Colonel very sensibly omitting the beating off of the troop, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall came forward and made the following speech:

GEN. ASPINWALL'S SPEECH.

By reason of the unexpected absence of the Commissary-General of Ordnance, and at the request of your Colonel, the duty has fallen to me of presenting to you, officers and men of the Twenty-second Infantry, these colors, in the name of the Commander-in-Chief of the State of New-York. For many reasons I would have wished it otherwise—for one, because the officer upon whom this duty would ordinarily devolve is so much more capable of presenting them in suitable terms; for another, because personally I feel almost as much interested in the honor done you by the State as you are, and that I can with difficulty escape a suspicion of egotism in anything I may utter commendatory of my dear old command; for although now somewhat removed from your midst, still I feel and exult in as hearty to-day anything which honors you, and would as keenly regret anything which reflected upon your good name and fame, as I would have in those cherished days when I had the honor of being at your immediate head. However, I will not deny the pleasure which it affords me of being the medium of placing in your care these honorable mementoes of the appreciation and esteem of your native State; and that pleasure is heightened by the full knowledge that the guardianship of these banners could not be intrusted to more faithful keeping. To you, officers and men of the Twenty-second Infantry, the State of New-York, on the orders of her chief civil and military officer, confides her standard, accompanied by the emblem of our common nationality. Guard and revere them as you have heretofore, display a jealousy in their behalf equal, at least, to the confidence with which they are entrusted to you, and show always, and at all times, that in the estimate of her soldiery no distinction is recognized between the one or the other; that which honors one honors the other, and that he who dares dishonor either must expect most certainly to feel the avenging hand of its coexistant. New-York has well won the right to be entrusted with the care of the glorious stars and stripes. From what State were the men in th evan at Saratoga, at Lundy's Lane and on the Heights of Abraham. When the advancing column of the American army crossed the Rio Grande and deployed itself upon the soil of the Aztecs, proceeded up and through the pass of Angostura, drove back its defenders, and never called a halt till its banners were planted firmly upon the summit of Chapultepec, what banner at these times was seen closest beside that starry flag? What banner? Why the blue flag of the Empire State. Still later—under what banner did 250,000 men start forth—as by the stroke of the mythological deity, armed for the fray—under what banner were 100,000 brave men stricken down in battle—what flag, draped in mourning, should wave on 50,000 new made graves—what flag should mark the desolated homes, wherein dwell the sorrowing hearts of thousands in our very midst—why the banner of the glorious Empire State—a State so true, so earnest, so devoted; she has never wavered in her duty. It has been directed that certain dates should be inscribed upon these flags. Read them and see what memories they recall. "Campaign of 1862," what varied recollection these words revive. Of the electric thrill which ran through the then scarcely organized regiment when the call to arms was first heard; of the crude soldiering during the few days in Baltimore; of the sudden orders into Virginia; of the long and tedious Summer on the banks of the Shenandoah; of the expedition to Winchester; of our noble Monroe; of how we loved him; of how he sickened and died; of how we honored, of how we buried him, of how we mourned him then and mourn him still—of poor Soutter and those others who left us afterwards, equally martyrs in their country's cause; of the return hither, and of the joys of again clasping in our arms the loved ones at home. That campaign taught us to be soldiers, and prepared the regiment for the more serious events it participated in during the following year—"campaign of 1863"—so active, so arduous, so full of adventure. It was at "Sporting Hill" you first heard the buzz of hostile bullet and the yell of the enemies' shell; it was in 1863 you first appreciated some of the hardships which fall to a soldier's lot; it was at Carlisle, while under the incessant fire of the enemy's cannon, you probably first realized the rapidity of thought and the plenitude of memory's storehouses, and how, under such circumstances, an hour will suffice for the deeds of a lifetime to pass in review with startling rapidity, yet with wonderful distinctness. Which of you forget that long and dreary march from Carlisle to the Potomac? or the damp and hungry nights in the mountains? or Laurel Forge, or Pine Grove? Yet, which of you, my comrades, would not cheerfully go through all this again, and more, should our State or country say, "you are wanted;" I believe there is not one. It has been the custom among many nations to intrust its banners to the hands of commissioned officers, but in this land of the people our banners are placed in the hands of the men. They become the immediate property and trust of the men who are to defend them, and when the shout goes up, "We'll Rally Round the Flag, Boys," each man feels that the flag to be defended is his flag, his trust, and right nobly has the "rally" been performed. Let each man of you, comrades, feel that these flags are his, his to honor, his to defend, his to avenge their insult, his to preserve united. It is to the men in the ranks I address myself—it is in the men in the ranks of the National Guard I take the deepest interest—and it should be the duty and pleasure of every officer to labor for the good of the men in the ranks, and to recognize the fact that the few can be officers, the many must be men. Officers of the Twenty-second Infantry, be watchful of the interests of your men, and make each good soldier to feel that in his officer he has not only a commander but also a friend.

The colors were then received in due form, and the parade dismissed. The entire room was then thrown open to the guests, and the members of the regiment mingled with the crowd, listening to the music provided by the band. A novel feature in the entertainment was the presentation of a fragrant bouquet of flowers to each lady present. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Brig.-Gens. Ward, Varian, Bendix, Locke and Darling, Cols. Hull, Dusenberry, Hawkins, and many other leading officers in the First Division.

Parade of the Brooklyn Fourteenth.

The Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Fowler commanding, will parade to-day in commemoration of the anniversary of their muster into the United States service in 1861 for three years or the war. The command will appear in full uniform and will march through the principal streets of Brooklyn, and will no doubt receive the customary ovation at the hands of their fellow-citizens. The Mayor will review the command at the City Hall.

This evening Company D, of the Fourteenth Regiment, (Franklin Guard,) intend giving a grand military and civic hop at Gothic Hall. The preparations for the event are on the most extensive scale, and a large number of the officers from the First and Second Divisions are expected to be present. Nearly all of the honorary members of the company who have served in the field will also participate. The music will be furnished by Connor's excellent band, and dancing will commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

THE PROBABLE MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

Skidmore Confesses His Guilt—Mr. Carr Still Living—The Air-Gun.

Mr. Wm. B. Carr, who was shot on Tuesday morning last near the corner of Gold and Johnson streets, by means of an air-gun in the hands of Wm. S. Skidmore, was still alive last evening, although his condition was such that death may be expected at any moment. His family and intimate friends are allowed to visit him, but as he has remained insensible since the occurrence, there can of course be no conversation. The physicians are of the opinion that even if he should recover from the effect of the injury, that his intellect would be impaired, in consequence of the loss of brains which are expelled from the wound on every occasion of coughing, which, at times, is severe.

The air-gun with which the injury was inflicted is at the Forty-first Police Precinct Station-house, and is an object of great curiosity. It has been tested by those having it in possession, and who state that it can be charged so as to fire from thirty to thirty-five shots without recharging. The first shot will carry a ball about 250 yards, and every other ball in decreased velocity, until the last, which will scarcely do damage at a few feet distance. The injured man was some five feet from the accused when he fell. The sound made by the report in firing is so slight as scarcely to attract attention.

It is stated that the accused has been seen about the neighborhood of Myrtle-avenue, Prince and Gold streets for about one month past, with an iron cane, and the suspicions of the Police being aroused in consequence, a watch was kept upon his movements, resulting eventually in his prompt arrest after perpetrating this fearful crime.

The accused, who is now in jail awaiting the action of the Coroner's jury, had a conversation with Mr. James F. Lomas, attached to the Sheriffs' office, yesterday, in which he acknowledged having done the shooting, but believed Carr to be another man—one who had previously threatened his life while in the Police force. He had no intention, he stated, of killing Mr. Carr, who, he said, had been one of his best and most intimate friends. He acknowledged, however, that he had on false whiskers when he looked in at Mosscrop's saloon, No. 166 Myrtle-avenue, on the night the shooting took place; and all the conversation which occurred there between young Samuel Mosscrop and himself, as stated in yesterday's Times, he corroborated.

It is asserted by some of those who should know something about the injured man, as well as the accused, that the son of Mr. Carr returned from Havana, Cuba, a few days since, having been very successful in the disposal of "return balls," of which his father was the inventor. The money obtained was supposed to amount to a considerable sum, and it is supposed that Skidmore, who was quite familiar with Mr. Carr and his habits, believed that he had it in his possession on the night of the 21st. Hence, it is inferred, that he watched his movements, and finally shot him with the intention of relieving him of his money. It happened, however, that Mr. Carr had only a small sum in his possession.

The condition of deceased last night was the same as on Tuesday. He remained in an unconscious state. His recovery appears to be impossible.

General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church—Sixth Day's Session.

Synod was convened at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning—Moderator Rev. Dr. Bratton in the chair. After prayer had been offered, the discussion on the resolutions proffered by the Committee on Union, and printed in yesterday's Times, was resumed. A resolution limiting the time of each speaker to ten minutes having been adopted, Rev. Dr. Scott took the floor, and spoke warmly in favor of union, arguing that the principles of the Presbyterian Church, as set forth in the Westminster Confession, were those upon which all branches of the Presbyterian family could be united.

Rev. Jno. McMillan followed, and expressed his coincidence with Dr. Scott's views. He cited for imitation the example of the captain, who, setting out to sea on a stormy night, and observing a sailor who appeared greatly distressed, asked him the cause of his uneasiness, and hearing it, told him that God having protected them in the past, they must trust that he would do so in the future. The Saviour had always dealt kindly with the faithful; there was no reason to doubt His goodness.

Rev. Dr. Crawford was greatly alarmed at the prospect before them, and spoke of the danger of taking steps that might lead to compromising the principles of the Church. He thought that men were only so anxious to effect a reconciliation because they had not been adhering to these principles. Rev. Dr. Steele agreed with his predecessor. Rev. D. Herron and Rev. Dr. McAuley, however, differed from his views.

Rev. Dr. McLeod adverted especially to the extreme indefiniteness of the paper under consideration. In analyzing its purport, he fully concurred with that portion of it relative to the desirability of union, for he believed in the Church of Christ as one body. But he considered the part referring to the proposed Convention entirely too inexplicit. He thought the delegates would be greatly embarrassed when they were asked on what platform they stood and what they wanted. A few years previous, the speaker continued, a movement had been made to effect a union with the bodies composing the United Presbyterian and the Old School Presbyterian Churches. The proposal emanated from the other parties, and the Reformed Presbyterian Church appointed the speaker one of the delegates to the Convention held in this City for the consideration of the whole subject. At the first meeting, shortly after the proceedings were commenced, reference was made to the ground taken by the Reformed Church in the matter of psalmody. We, said the speaker, replied that we adhered to the one hundred and fifty psalms of the Bible. Then one of the delegates suggested that as we wanted psalmody, and as they adhered to Rouse's lyrics, the best plan for union was to unite, with the understanding that each branch carry out its own ideas on that point. And there the discussion ended. The question of communion was next looked into, but nothing was settled, and after a very short time an adjournment of the Convention until the following year was decided upon. When they met, in Albany, a twelvemonth later, few of the delegates were present, and after a very limited discussion of the point at issue, the assembly was dissolved, and that was the last of it. Now the delegates to the proposed Convention, in the opinion of the speaker, had no distinct proposition to offer. There was a great difference of opinion among themselves as to the best means by which to secure the desired union, and it would be well to settle these differences before making any movement to bring together other branches of the Church. The opinion of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church was in favor of a continued adherence to the psalms of Divine revelation. Its delegates were, however, ready to adopt any new version of these psalms which might be looked upon as approaching more nearly or quite as satisfactorily to the original text. If these were the opinions of a Synod to which the delegates could refer, the delegates to the Convention were prepared to go and take such action as might be deemed advisable. But this was not the case. The resolutions of the Committee gave the delegates no instruction whatever, and he was afraid that very indefinite views would therefore prevail. Yet, concluded the speaker, I would vote for the paper, although little else than an argument on the subjects of psalmody and communion might be expected. Rev. Dr. McMasters thought that the paper gave instructions enough, as the delegates from Synod carried with them the principles of the Church.

Rev. Dr. McLeod reasserted the opinion he had expressed at an earlier stage of the proceedings. He thought the resolutions might be referred back to the Committee, who could then insert some passage whereby the delegates to the Convention might be guided.

Rev. Jas. McMillan opined that it would be better to vote immediately upon the resolutions as presented.

Rev. Mr. Wyley did not think that there were two parties in Synod. The delegates to the Convention could report back to Synod if any instructions were required.

Rev. Dr. Douglas claimed that all that was to be done was to carry out the laws of the Church. A lack of energy on all sides was, however, observable. The obstacles, made greater by distance, daunted them and caused them to falter. They were just then in a position similar to that of the German Colonel, who, not wishing to make use of the word retreat, gave orders to advance a few steps backward. The report was in fact an advance backward. Dr. Crawford had said to the speaker, "I fear that the Church is in danger." Ministers and congregation were forsaking the Reformed Presbyterian Church all the time. The speaker himself had been accused of attempting to destroy the vitality of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, while he was here, contending for union, and for union to be secured in the speediest manner. It was true that he had stated the facts which had been communicated to him to the effect that three or four congregations intended leaving the Pittsburgh Presbytery, but he now knew no more of the subject than any of the delegates to Synod present. In referring to the means by which union between the branches was to be effected, he expressed the belief that an attempt to unite with the Old School Presbyterian Church and with another Church which he could name, would be successful. These churches, continued the speaker, would receive the Reformed Presbyterian Church upon the basis of its own principles and practices. The people were in advance of the ministry in their ideas of union, and would surely indorse the action of Synod in uniting with these two branches of the Church. Any postponement of action was merely a sop to quiet the people for a year or so. The anxiety for union was general, and the feeling in the Pittsburgh Presbytery was so strong that if Synod did not act, the Presbytery would seek to unite with other churches by individual action. But the speaker did not intend leaving Synod until it had done its whole duty. The United Presbyterian Church and the Old School Presbyterian Church would go to meet the Reformed Presbyterian Church on the summit of the Alleghanies, if the union contemplated were based on the Lord's Testament.

Moderator Rev. Dr. Bratton succeeded Rev. Dr. Douglas with a brief address. He said that the time had come when it was important that something should be done. The process of disintegration and wasting away of the Church was becoming more and more alarming, as the Church was infinitely weaker in point of numbers than it was two years ago. At the same rate, it would take a very short time to annihilate it entirely. To prevent further disintegration of the Church immediate action was required, and to inaugurate this action no better plan could be suggested than that of the Committee. The proposal of union, said he, must come from somewhere; and he argued that the Reformed Presbyterian Church should make it. Man was stronger than woman, and the proposal to unite was always uttered by man. The suggestion of the Convention from the Reformed Presbyterian Church might make that body the stronger.

At this juncture, Synod, having been informed that Rev. Dr. Beatty, of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Dr. Brown, of the United Presbyterian Church, requested both of these ministers to take the floor. The request was, however, declined with thanks.

The discussion on the resolutions of the Committee on Union was then brought to a close with a brief address by Rev. Thomas Johnston. The vote was next taken, and they were declared unanimously adopted.

After a resolution instructing the congregations of the Reformed Presbyterian Church to hold daily meetings during the session of the Convention to offer prayer for the ultimate success of the negotiations, had been offered by Mr. W. A. S. Chambers and adopted, devotional exercises were commenced and continued until the hour for adjournment had arrived.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer. The minutes of the morning meeting were then read. The report of the Special Committee on the subject of communion was received, the framers of that document stating that they deemed it unadvisable to make any change in the rule for the present.

A motion to telegraph the resolutions of the Committee on Union to the assemblies of the Presbyterian Church now being held in Cincinnati, Rochester and Xenia, was adopted.

The Committee on Foreign Missions tendered its report, which showed that the sum of $10,985 56 had been received during the year, $9,685 of which had been devoted to the support of missions.

Mr. E. P. Smith, field agent of the American Missionary Association, was introduced to Synod, and spoke for some time, dwelling principally upon the labors of that organization, and recommending it as worthy the support of the Reformed Presbyterian Churches in the United States. Mr. J. C. McMillan, following Mr. Smith, testified to the worthiness of the Association and to the genuineness of its efforts to enlighten the freedmen of the United States.

Rev. R. A. Brown, delegate of the United Presbyterian General Assembly to Synod, was next heard. Rev. Mr. Brown spoke of the proposed union in hopeful terms and expressed to Synod the belief that the United Presbyterian Church will hail with gladness any prospect of success in that direction.

After the withdrawal of Rev. Mr. Brown, Synod proceeded to consider the protests embodied in the report of the Philadelphia Presbytery, but shortly afterward suspended proceedings in the matter until evening, when it was decided to hold a special session.

EVENING SESSION.

At 8 o'clock Synod was again convened, and prayer having been offered, the discussion on the protest of Rev. Drs. Steele and Crawford against the action of the Philadelphia Presbytery in holding a meeting *pro re nata* without giving proper notice of the same, was resumed. As the protesting parties had spoken on the question previous to the close of the afternoon session, Rev. Dr. Arley and Rev. Mr. McAuley first took the floor on behalf of the Presbytery. Rev. Drs. Steele and Crawford followed, and recapitulated briefly the points of the protest. The question as to sustaining the dissenting members was then voted upon, each delegate rising in turn and explaining his views. It was evident, in the opinion of the majority, that a slight ill-feeling had given rise to the action of the protesting parties, but as it was also proven that the Presbytery had been guilty of a breach of the rules, many supported the appeal solely as a censure of the illegality of the Presbytery's proceeding. The protest having been sustained by a vote of 24 to 12, a special Committee was appointed to make a minute of the subject, and report this morning, and an adjournment was had.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Mercantile Library—Election of Officers.—The election for officers of the Mercantile Library Association resulted in the casting of eleven hundred votes, and the election of the candidates on the regular ticket with the exception of President, Recording Secretary and one Director. Following are the details of the voting:

REGULAR TICKET.		OPPOSITION TICKET.	
President.			
Samuel W. Harned	548	Alexander Rhind	559
Vice-President.			
Seymour A. Bunce	571	George C. Lee	539
Corresponding Secretary.			
C. Stockton Halstead	592	Joseph W. Wildey	505
Recording Secretary.			
Wm. L. Bailey	549	James B. Mackenzie	566
Treasurer.			
Alfred H. Timpson	580	George B. Emory	532
Directors.			
M. C. D. Borden	563	J. Raimond Reynolds	535
Edward H. Noice	536	Wilhelm Jung	534
Walton Lockwood	582	Charles L. Brackett	549
William G. Davis	560	J. Spencer Cameron	563
John Rodgers	576	Samuel W. Thompson	533
A. S. Burneston	560	Th. J. Townsend, Jr.	550
T. F. Allen	583	E. R. Satterlee	537

The Catholic Protectory Fair.—The Catholic Protectory Fair continues to attract crowds of the charitable daily and nightly, and few who enter can resist the array of temptations which assail them on every side. As this fair is of more than ordinary size, so is it of more than customary attractiveness from the variety and display of the wares exhibited for sale by the charitable ladies who superintend the tables. It is announced that a billiard tournament will take place this (Thursday) evening at the Catholic Protectory Fair in Seventeenth-street. The following gentlemen will participate in the tournament: Dudley Kavanagh, Melvin Foster, Harry Eaton and Mortimer Humphreys. The games will be played upon a table presented to the ladies in charge of St. Teresa's table. On Friday evening a match game will take place between Michael Phelan and John McDevitt.

The Lager-beer Breweries.—The manufacturers of lager-beer are represented by an influential association, composed of moneyed men, who, having been called upon by the Central Committee of the German Societies formed for the purpose of agitating against the Excise and Sunday law, as it is now enforced, to join this movement, have resolved to take active measures against the law in common with the German Societies, and so furnish material aid. The lager-beer brewers of New-York and vicinity, in general, are to be called upon to join this movement and to contribute to its cause. A delegation, composed of Messrs. Winkens, Ahlfs, Burger, Schmidt and Burger, has been appointed to represent the New-York Lager Brewers Association at the National Convention of brewers at Chicago, in June, with instructions to introduce a plan to oppose the intended increase of the tax on malt and barley.

A Man and Woman Found Drowned.—Yesterday morning an unknown man was found drowned in the North River at the foot of West Seventeenth-street. The body of an unknown woman was also found floating in the stream off Governor's Island at an early hour yesterday morning, when the remains were towed to the Staten Island Ferry-dock. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest on the bodies yesterday afternoon, when verdicts of found drowned were rendered in both cases.

The Fire in John-street.—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the basement of No. 112 John-street, occupied by Frank W. Robinson & Co., dealers in kerosene lamps, oils, &c. The flames were speedily extinguished by the firemen, who were soon on the ground. Damages $500; fully insured.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Recent Alleged Poisoning Case.—Coroner Lynch concluded the investigation yesterday in the case of Mrs. Mary P. Chambers, residing at No. 63 Pierrepont-street, who came to her death from an overdose of *nux vomica*, obtained from one of the two stores of Mr. H. H. Dickinson—one of which is located on the corner of Atlantic and Henry streets, and the other on the corner of Hicks and Montague streets. It appears from the evidence taken that a larger dose was given than directed by Dr. Reese, the attending physician, by mistake, in giving a drachm of *nux vomica* instead of a grain. The result of taking this dose was fatal. The following is the verdict of the jury: "We find that Mary P. Chambers came to her death from an overdose of the extract of *nux vomica*, administered through the culpable carelessness of Paul A. Schwarz in miscopying a prescription of Dr. Reese, and we consider that Joseph Somers and Henry H. Dickinson showed an error of judgment in putting up the medicine, and a want of proper caution in not sending to the other store to ascertain whether or not the prescription was correctly copied. And we recommend Mr. Dickinson in future, instead of sending from one store to the other for copies of prescriptions, to have the renewal of medicines prepared at the store from where they were originally dispensed." Upon the rendition of this verdict the two clerks, who had been taken into custody, were discharged.

Eastern District Sabbath-School Anniversary.—The unpropitious morn of yesterday had well nigh brought to despair both the old and young, interested in the annual Sabbath-school festival. The breaking away of the clouds in the afternoon was a signal for the gathering of the hosts, and the several divisions repaired to their respective churches. Exercises of a varied character, all with more or less musical effect, gave great animation to the proceedings. It was with difficulty that some of the churches accommodated those anxious to participate in the celebration. It is not possible to particularize the programme at the rendezvous of each division. Much shortening of speeches was imperative, owing to the threatening sky. Between 4 and 5 o'clock the processions began to centre and form for the grand parade. When in line and the sounds of music signalized the forward movement, the spectacle was imposing. Not less than 10,000 males and females of tender age, waving a thousand banners, gladdened the hearts of the spectators. Refreshments were profusely distributed, and the celebration was enjoyed as largely as if the day had been more in accordance with the event. The Universalist Church conducted their anniversary exercises on Tuesday, at the church of Rev. Mr. Canfield. The attendance was large and respectable, despite the weather.

Attempted Suicide.—James Skeehan cut his throat with a penknife on Tuesday evening, and inflicted a fearful gash while laboring in a fit of temporary insanity. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, but as the managers refused to receive him he was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he was properly attended to. The injuries are not supposed to be of a fatal character.

Violation of the Excise Law.—John Klinck, of the corner of Graham avenue and Meeker-street, was brought before Justice Dailey yesterday, on the complaint of John Sangster, No. 42 Wythe-avenue, for violating the fourteenth section of the Excise Law. He was fined $30.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson County Court.—In the Hudson County Court yesterday, a number of persons were arraigned and pleaded as follows: Edward Smith, indicted with Michael Clancey for stealing raw silk from one of the Erie Railway cars, valued at $21,76, pleaded not guilty. James Clarke, assault and battery on an officer; not guilty. Joseph Merkel, atrocious assault and battery; not guilty. Edward H. Waylan, obtaining money from the Erie Railway Company by means of false pay-rolls; not guilty. John Post, larceny from the person; not guilty. Charles Leavitt, horse-thief; guilty. Patrick Wilson, attempted rape; not guilty. August Meyer, grand larceny; not guilty. Thos. Dolan and Peter Caughlan, grand larceny; Dolan pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and Caughlan not guilty. Thomas Corrigan, assault and battery; not guilty. Richard Flaherty, larceny; not guilty. Edward Burdick, larceny; not guilty. John Burdick, keeper of a little shop in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, was tried and convicted for receiving two lamps, knowing them to have been stolen from the New-Jersey Railroad Company.

Convicted of Highway Robbery.—In the Essex County Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, John Huyler was convicted of highway robbery. On the night of April 4, Thomas O'Reilly, the victim, while walking from New-York to Newark, was overtaken by the accused and invited to ride. Several saloons were entered on the way, and both were seen together at about midnight at a house on Railroad-avenue, near which the robbery took place. O'Reilly was followed from the place, assaulted and robbed of a watch, together with a few dollars in money. The watch was subsequently recovered from Huyler's barn, where it had been concealed. Thomas Willis, an alleged accomplice with Huyler, is now on trial, the case having been given to the jury last evening.

A Batch of Vetoes.—At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council on Tuesday night, the newly-elected Mayor, Mr. James Gopsill, sent in some forty messages vetoing resolutions passed by the Board granting licenses to various parties for keeping restaurants, inns and taverns. The ground taken is that many of the freeholders whose names are signed to the applications are not residents of the Ward from which the applicant applies for a license as required by the ordinance; also, that many of the names of the freeholders attached to the applications are in the same handwriting and evidently placed there without the knowledge or consent of the parties themselves. In all of the above cases the Mayor was sustained.

A Man Gagged, Robbed and Nearly Murdered.—A man by the name of Tine, while riding over a by-road near Stanton, Somerset County, a couple of days since, was attacked by two men, who pulled him from his horse, tied his hands behind him, robbed him of $175 in money, and after gagging him threw him into a ditch and placed some rails across his body; Shortly afterward a man passing that way heard the groans of the unfortunate man and released him from his perilous position.

United States District Court.—In the United States District Court on Tuesday, George Kohler was tried for illicit distillation of spirits; the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and he was fined $100 and costs. Chas. McAdams was found guilty of passing a $50 United States counterfeit note and was recommended to mercy. Voegel & Teabold, indicted for illicit distillation of spirits, retracted their former plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty.

Inquest on an Unknown Woman.—Coroner White, of Hoboken, held an inquest yesterday on the body of the unknown woman found in the water at Hoboken on the 19th instant, having in the bosom of her dress five one pound weights and two bottles of laudanum. The jury rendered a verdict that they believe the unknown woman came to her death by drowning, but how or under what circumstances they are unable to determine.

Brevities.—The New-Jersey Editorial Convention will hold their semi-annual meeting at the Continental, Long Branch, on Thursday afternoon, June 27, and remain there until Saturday, the 29th... Farmers and truckmen throughout the counties of South and West Jersey represent that crops of every kind were never more promising of a plentiful yield.

Markets by Telegraph.

Oswego, Wednesday, May 22.

Flour dull at a partial decline of 25c. ℔ bbl. on the lower grades; sales 800 bbls. at $14 75@$15 for No. 1 Spring, $15 75@$16 for Red Winter, $17 for White, $17 50@$18 for Double Extra. Rye Flour unchanged; sales 50. bbls at $9. Wheat quiet but firm for White, and nominally lower for Spring; sales one car choice White Canada at $3; No. 2 Milwaukee Club offered at $2 90 without buyers; three boat loads Milwaukee Wheat arrived here this morning from New-York. Corn quiet and irregular in prices; no sales of any importance. Oats firm but dull; sales 2,500 bushels Western at 83c. Barley inactive. Rye quiet; Canadian held at $1 73@$1 75, which is above the views of buyers. Peas inactive. Corn Meal, $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs.; $1 45 ℔ 50 lb. sacks. Mill Feed firm; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $42@$43 ℔ ton. Canal Freights dull; Peas, 10c., Corn 8½c. to New-York, Lumber $4 to the Hudson, $5 to Newburgh. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 55c.; to Albany, 40c., and to New-York by rail and river, 45c. Receipts, by lake, 2,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments, by canal, 16,200 bushels Corn.

Buffalo, Wednesday, May 22.

Flour dull for city trade, but there is a fair demand for Spring for the Eastern market; sales of 500 bbls. Spring at $14 50. Wheat is steady; sales of car lots of White Canada at $3 30@$3 50: Canada Spring at $3 05@$3 10; No. 2 Chicago at $2 90, and No. 2 Milwaukee at $3. Corn unsettled; buyers are holding off, having no confidence in the present prices being sustained; sales of 8,000 bushels new No. 2 Western at $1. Oats are quiet; sales of 25,000 bushels Western at 79c., and 5,000 bushels Ohio at 80c. Barley dull. Mess Pork firm but unchanged. Seeds are a shade firmer. Highwines are unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 do.; Oats, 6,000 do.; Flour 5,000 bbls; Rye, 16,000 do. Shipments—Corn, 45,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 do.

Chicago, Wednesday, May 22.

Flour dull; Spring Extras, $12@$14 50. Wheat quiet; sales of No. 1 at $2 75@$2 80; No. 2 at $2 65. Corn active and firmer; sales at 97½c.@$1 for No. 1; closing quiet at 95c. for No. 2, and 99c. for No. 1. Oats firm at 70c.@71c. for No. 2. Rye neglected. Provisions quiet but unchanged. But little doing in Cattle; sales at $7@$9 for fair to choice steers. Live Hogs active at $6 25@$6 75 for fair to good smooth. Sheep moderately active, but unchanged. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 3,800 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 Hogs. Shipments—1,900 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 1,300 bushels Oats.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, May 22.

Cotton unsettled, but easier; sales 2,000 bales Low Middling at 24½c.@25½c.; receipts, 291 bales; exports, 1,161 bales. Sugar dull; low fair Louisiana, 12c.; choice, 13¼c.@13¾c.; Cuba No. 12, 11½c. Molasses—No sales, nominally 72c. for prime. Flour dull and depressed; Superfine $12@$14. Corn steady and firm; Mixed Yellow, $1 15@$1 20; White, $1 25@$1 27½. Oats unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged. Pork dull, at $24 50@$24 51. Bacon is in fair jobbing demand; Shoulders, 9½c.; Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Gold, 137⅛. Sterling Exchange, 47@52. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼@½ ℔ cent. discount.

Baltimore, Wednesday, May 22.

Cotton quiet but steady; Middling Uplands 27c. Coffee—Prime Rio scarce, and prices firm at 18¾c.@19c., gold; medium grades in good supply. Flour dull; market favors buyers, but prices not quotably lower; Government took 800 bbls. yesterday. Wheat—no sales; prices unchanged. Corn dull and declining; sales of good to prime White at $1 12@$1 14; Yellow, $1 19; mixed Western, $1 05@$1 10. Oats 80c.@82c. Provisions firm at unchanged prices. Whisky firm at 35c. for bonded; no sales. Sugar firmer; sales at 10¾c.@11c. for fair to good Refining.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, May 22.

Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat firmer and in fair demand; sales of No. 1 Winter at $3 25; No. 2 at $3 07. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 1 was offered at 80c.@81c., in bulk, and 92c., sacked; on the ear, 65c. Rye unchanged. Oats dull at 73c. Cotton dull and unsettled; Middling was offered at 24c. Whisky unsettled; held at 32c. Provisions quiet and unchanged; holders are firm. City Mess Pork, $22 50. Lard, 12¾c. Butter dull at 20c.@23c. Gold, 138 buying, 139 selling.

St. Louis, Tuesday, May 22.

Tobacco steady but unchanged. Cotton dull and nominal. Flour flat but unchanged. Wheat—good and prime Fall, $2 80@$3; choice Red, $3 10@$3 20; extra choice, $3 25. Corn declining; sales at $1 03@$1 10. Oats firm at 91c.@93c. for prime and choice. Barley, Rye, Provisions and Lard are dull and unchanged.

Louisville, Wednesday, May 22.

Sales of 200 hhds. Tobacco at $2 50@$28 25. Superfine Flour $9 75@$10 75. Wheat, $2 85 for prime red. Corn, dull, shelled, $1@$1 02, delivered; on the ear, in bulk, 85c. Oats, in bulk, 81c.@82c. Mess Pork, $22 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 9c., loose; Clear Sides, 11½c. packed. Lard, in tierces, 12½c. Raw Whisky, $2 20 for prime.

Milwaukee, Wednesday, May 22.

Flour dull at $14 25@$14 50; sales of City Double Extras at $14 25. Wheat firmer at a decline of 5c. Oats unsettled; sales at 71c. Corn has declined 2c.; sales at $1 05 for No. 1. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour.

Toledo, Ohio, Wednesday, May 22.

Flour quiet; sales of Amber at $3 10. Corn firmer, at an advance of 4c.@5c.; sales at $1 04@$1 05 for No. 1, and 95c. for No. 2. Oats declined 1c.; sales at 73c. Freights—3½c. to Buffalo and 7c. to Oswego.

Wilmington, N. C., Wednesday, May 22.

Cotton 23c.@24c. Spirits Turpentine 54½c.; Crude $3 60; Hard $2. Resin; Common $2 90@$3; No. 2, $3 12½@$3 50; No. 1, $3 50@$4; Pale $4 50@$5 25. Tar $2 50.

Memphis, Wednesday, May 22.

Business is almost entirely suspended, in consequence of the tournament. Cotton is dull at 23½c.@24½c. Corn, $1 23@$1 26. Oats, 95c. Bacon—Clear Sides, 13½c. Pork, $23 50.

Charleston, S. C., Wednesday, May 22.

Cotton—Owing to the unsettled condition of financial affairs, buyers have withdrawn from the market; no sales; quotations are nominal; receipts, 350 bales.

Augusta, Ga., Wednesday, May 22.

The Cotton market is dull and declining; sales 108 bales; receipts 103 bales; strict Middling, 24c.

Savannah, Ga., Wednesday, May 22.

Cotton dull and nominal; Middlings 25c.; sales for two days, 150 bales; receipts, 440 bales.

Mobile, Ala., Wednesday, May 22.

Cotton—Sales 300 bales; market dull; Middlings 23c.; receipts 112 bales.

[Advertisement.]

GLITTERING TEETH.

Not only does Sozodont impart the *whiteness* of the purest porcelain to the teeth, but its *polish*, too. They glisten, after being brushed with it, like the inner surface of an ocean shell, and the effect of this peerless dentifrice is to render the enamel as hard and indestructible as adamant.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

May 22—*In steamship Palmyra, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Needham, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cagham, Savannah; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Mott, New-York; Miss Mary V. Mott, J. V. Mott, New-York; A. Canovas, J. L. Pardos, F. Rencon, Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Coondge, New-York; H. C. Morrice, A. H. Morrice, New-York; Miss Mary A. Siver, Bridgeport; Miss Ahern, Boston; Fred. Hord, New-Jersey; George Dumore, Penn.; E. Bauch, New-York; Geo. W. Folson, New-York; Jas. B. Livingston, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Murrison, New-Orleans; P. H. Pepper, Alabama; L. Simpson, Chili; A. Kamak, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Smith, Pittston, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. W. Morey, 3 children and servant, Hampden; Wm. Smith, Mobile; A. Doyle, Washington; Mrs. M. Leverich, New-York; Mrs. Josephine Masterson, New-York; Geo. S. Coulter, Baltimore; Mrs. M. Peacleys, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gibbes, Miss Minnie Gibbes, Miss Mary M. Gibbes and servant, Charleston; S. Delome, F. Ferrara, Havana, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Merrimack, from Rio Janeiro, &c.—Henry Brenner, Alden D. Bailey and lady, John Newland Maffitt, Emma Golding, Lorenco, Jose de Pinho, F. R. F. Ziro, Chas. Austin and lady, J. L. Jervais, Emu Lugnich. From Bahia—Antonio de Lacorda, Jr., J. Cardosa, V. Castro, W. J. Metcalf, Joaquim, Jose Farriera. From Pernambuco—Edward Fales. From Para—Mr. and Mrs. T. Moran, Jason W. Stone, E. Daniels. From St. Thomas—E. N. D. Meza, T. J. Merritt, Mrs. Mary Bush, Dr. R. Abbott, Abm. Reiz, C. C. Fish, G. W. Benedict and wife, W. G. Bouiton, C. Morales, Oliviere, T. Marquez, F. Chase, Lieut. Howell and lady, M. Wilson and 3 sons, Mr. and Mrs. Tabing, 3 children and nurse, H. A. Schmidt, wife and Miss Petersen, 2 children and nurse, F. Sagundo, J. E. Rahe, Jas. Parker, David Mendelson, David Gravis, Miss Ami Gravis, W. D. Lewis and 2 ladies, E. Strohn, G. Michdenbouch, G. R. Dantre and wife, H. Hanson, R. E. Murray, S. H. Rumpblade and daughter, Count Graff and servant, Dr. D. Estes and wife, Dr. G. W. Carleton, Miss Mary H. Carlton, Mrs. E. C. Davis.

In U. S. steamer Massachusetts, from Pensacola, &c.—Capt. Alex. Gibson, U. S. N., Chaplain John S. Wallace, Lieut. Wm. J. Squire, U. S. M. C.; Acting Vol. Lieuts. Wm. D. Mann, Ezra Leonard, Felix McCurley, Acting Master Wm. H. Mayer, Jr., Acting Ensign A. O'Leary, E. T. Strong, C. W. Arthur, C. H. Bechshaft, Second Assist. Engineer J. L. Hannum, Third Assistant Wm. Bond, Mate C. F. Remmonds, C. H. Cleaveland, J. B. Butts, J. G. Cunningham, J. W. Briggs.

In steamship Charles W. Lord, from Galveston—J. H. Coleman, J. Albury, E. Biessner and son, J. Whittier, L. Isaacks, G. W. Ferguson, Miss Ferguson and servant, Rosetta Otts, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Norris, Mrs. Barrit, J. M. Lee and lady, Miss Hart, Mrs. Bakol, Mrs. Robinson, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Flynn and 2 children, Capt. Geo. Drain.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 36 | Sun sets.... 7 18 | Moon rises... 1 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 42 | Gov. Island..11 31 | Hell Gate....12 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heineken & Palmore; New-York, (Brem.,) Ernst, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Montijo, (Sp.,) Schuber, Panama.

Steamers Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; F. Cadwallader, McKaig, Baltimore, Wm Dalzell; Equator, Jackway, Boston, Benner, Brown & Pinkney.

Ship Southern Eagle, Pierce, Yokohama, S. L. Merchant & Co.

Barks Northwood, (Br.,) Hume, Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Son; Ceylon, (Br.,) Brave, New River, N. S., Sloman & Edye; Princeton, (Br.,) Ackley, Cette, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Wm. Nash, (Br.,) McBride, Cow Bay, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Omega, McInnis, Sydney, C. B., C. B. Swaine; Thomas Owens, Pettingill, Neuvitas, Thompson & Hunter; Bogota, Lindsay, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Tangent, Rich, Baltimore, Jed Frye & Co.; Aspen, Forbes, Bridgeport, C. B., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Virginia, Wood, Aguadilla and St. John's, P. R., Miller & Houghton; Bird of the Wave, (Br.,) Hyatt, New-Bedford, B. J. Wenberg.

Schooners S. N. Smith, Mathews, Baltimore, Bentley & Co.; Sarah, Cobb, Elizabethport; Wentworth, (Br.,) McBurnie, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; M. J. Fisher, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; L. Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Jane Emerson, Irving, Elizabethport, Van Brunt & Slaght; Stirling, Ellsworth, New-Haven, Rackett & Taylor; L. A. Edwards, Line, Fernandina, A. Abbott; David Faust, Lord, Charleston, Tupper & Beattie; Mary Stow, Perkins, Newbern, N. C., Thomas & Holmes.

Arrived.

U. S. supply steamer Massachusetts, R. Y. Holley, commanding, Pensacola 9th inst., and Key West 15th, and Port Royal 18th.

Steamship Atlantic, Hoyer, Bremen 5th, and Southampton 8th inst., with U. S. mails and 1,227 passengers to Isaac Taylor. Had heavy westerly winds most of the passage. May 5, passed ship Tamerlane, going down Bremen River. 9th, lat. 49 46, lon. 5, passed a Fr. bark-rigged steamer, bound E. Same day, lat. 49 46, lon. 5 40, steamship Mississippi, hence for Bremen. 11th, lat. 48, lon. 16 3, one of the London steamers, bound E. 16th, lat. 43, lon. 42, passed a bark, showing Ruger's signals, W. C. T. R., bound E. 19th, lat. 42 4, lon. 57 1, Bremen steamer Union, hence for Bremen. The A. was detained 20 hours off Sandy Hook on account of a dense fog.

Steamship Haze, Starkey, Mobile April 28, and Charleston May 19, with cotton, &c., to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Steamship Merrimack, Slocum, from Rio Janeiro April 26, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco May 1, Para 8th, and St. Thomas 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Charles W. Lord, Ward, Galveston 12th, via Key West 16th inst., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Had a strong N. E. gale, with heavy sea the last 24 hours. May 21, 70 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, saw the wreck of a vessel's house.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Boston, in ballast to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Eugenie, (Hamb.) Cabnbly, Hamburg 31 ds., with mdse. and 371 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Bark Isabella Harcus, (of London,) Bremner, Melbourne Jan. 23, via April 2, with mdse. and 54 passengers to Wm. Tufts & Co. Passed Cape Horn Feb. 24, crossed the line April 19, in lon. 37.

Bark George & Johann, Jordan, of and from Bremen 38 ds., with rice and 170 passengers to Janssen, Schmidt & Ruperti. May 9, lat. 46 18, lon. 52 52, saw several icebergs.

Bark N. M. Haven, (of Portland,) Hall, Malaga 38 ds., with fruit, &c., to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar April 15. May 21, lat. 37 40, lon. 70 15, passed through a quantity of cotton and plank, and picked up one bale of cotton, it blowing heavy from the S. S. W. at the time.

Bark Helmuth Simonis, (Meckl.,) Ohlerich, Bremen 30 ds., in ballast and with 210 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Eagle, Potter, Palermo 50 ds., with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Had strong westerly winds the whole passage.

Brig Mary Lowell, McFadden, Snug Cove, South Joggins, N. S., 20 ds., via Tarpaulin Cove, with spiles to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Almata, (of Turks Island,) Asmus, Arecibo, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar to Wilson & Cammann. 19th and 20th inst., lat. 37 20, lon. 71 30, picked up 15 bales and a lot of loose cotton; same time saw several pieces of wreck.

Schr. Sarah Bernice, Proctor, Lepreux, N. B., with spruce poles to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Wreath, Macom, Harrington, with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Ponvert, Pendleton, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. H. Mitchell, Morrill, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. B. English, Baker, Portland, Me., with lumber, &c., to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr. H. B. Ely, Stokes, Providence. Got ashore on Little Mill Rock; will come off at high water.

Schr. Crusoe, Quimby, East Machias, with lumber and lath to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Salidan, (Br.,) Slocum, Windsor 7 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Bennett, Portland, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Wm. Thompson, Howes, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Edwards, Hartford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Veto, Farrington, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Valhalla, Torrey, Calais, with lumber.

Schr. Only Son, Mason, Gardiner, with lumber.

Schr. Governor, Frethen, Bridgeport, Conn.

Schr. A. Hammond, White, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. E. T. Smith, Harvey, Portland, Me., lumber.

Schr. Ann, Green, Machias, with spars.

Schr. D. Russell, Holt, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. J. G. Collyer, Crosby, Boston.

Schr. G. L. Lewis, Boston.

Schr. L. Gray, Small, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gen. Grant, Miller, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Cornelia, Henderson, Rockland, with lime.

Yacht Silvie, Comstock, New-London 10 hours.

SAILED—Steamships Palmyra and Saratoga.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 22—Arr. barks George Durkee, from Ardrossan; Franconia, from Fayal; brigs Heroine, from Jacmel; Gipsey Queen, Cardenas; schrs. Watauga, Barbados; E. S. Tursden, Cape Haytien; Gen. Conner, Sagua.

Arr. steamer Oriental, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, May 22—Sld. steamships Moneka, for New-York, and Sea Gull, for Baltimore; brigs Delmont, New-York; Potomac, Boston; schr. S. Jayne, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22—Arr. brigs A. West, (Br.,) from Cardenas, and Isabel Beurman, from do.

WILMINGTON, May 22—The steamship Pioneer arrived last night from Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Cleopatra, 1,200 tons burden, has been purchased by Messrs Murray, Ferris & Co., of this City, and, we understand, is intended for their Savannah line.

The steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, from Greytown, Nic., with passengers from California to the North American Steamship Co., is said to be ashore at Atlantic City, N. J.

Spoken, &c.

American Congress—ship, from London for New-York, May 14, lat. 41, lon. 58.

La Ciguena—bark, from Licata for New-York, 45 ds. out, April 27, lat. 34 45, lon. 29 11.

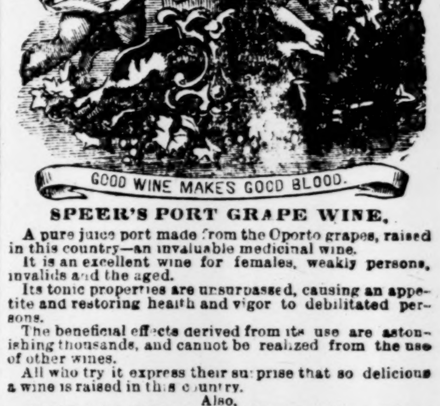
Linionds—ship, bound E., May 12, lat. 42 30, lon. 54 38.

Neponset—brig, from New-York for Trinidad, May 8, lat. 36 10, lon. 68 39.

Saxon—Br. brig, standing E., May 19, lat. 41, lon. 64 50.

Washington—Hamb. bark, from Hamburg for Quebec, April 7, lat. 58 20, lon. 20.

PURE NATIVE WINES.
AT THE
AMERICAN WINE COMPANY'S,
No. 243 Broadway,
(Opposite City Hall Park.



SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.

A pure juice port made from the Oporto grapes, raised in this country—an invaluable medicinal wine.

It is an excellent wine for females, weakly persons, invalids and the aged.

Its tonic properties are unsurpassed, causing an appetite and restoring health and vigor to debilitated persons.

The beneficial effects derived from its use are astonishing thousands, and cannot be realized from the use of other wines.

All who try it express their surprise that so delicious a wine is raised in this country.

Also,

SPEER & CO.'S P. J. California Port and Sherry Wines from the famous vineyards planted by the early Monks at Los Angeles. These are delicious table wines for family use. Imported gin, brandy and other liquors of the best brands directly from bond. Samples given free of charge. A. SPEER.

THE GREAT
UNITED STATES TEA WAREHOUSE,
NO. 30 VESEY-ST.,
Corner of Church-st., on the same block as the Astor House,

Have just received an invoice of the Shantung Moyune Young Hyson, and the Kiangsi Oolong Teas. These are the finest Teas of China, and take their names from the districts in which they are grown. They are used almost exclusively by the Imperial Court and high State officers, and are put up in China in one-pound packages, in a unique and beautiful style. We sell them in the original packages, the Hyson at $1 60 per pound, the Oolong at $1 30. They are the first that have reached this market, and can be procured only at our store.

We are selling one of the finest and freshest stocks of Teas in this City at cargo prices, thus saving to families from 50 cents to $1 per pound.

MAY, 1867.
DEVLIN & CO.
WILL OPEN THE SEASON WITH A SUPERB STOCK OF
ELEGANT CLOTHING.
Call and examine before purchasing. Prices low.
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

WINDOW GLASS
FROM THE METROPOLITAN GLASS COMPANY WORKS, LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I.,
NOW FOR SALE,
by their sole Agent,
JOSEPH HONIG,
No. 1 College-place.
New-York, May 20, 1867.

WOOD TURNERY.
Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular, handles of every variety, skate woods, croquet, &c.
JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Conn.,
Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S ONE-PRICE HOUSE, Greenwich and Murray sts., and there you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than at any store in New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 341, May 22, 1867.
48, 50, 68, 54, 35, 29, 37, 4, 39, 10, 45, 41, 36.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 342, May 22, 1867.
61, 37, 10, 71, 1, 2, 42, 50, 54, 40, 27, 75, 32, 47.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class No. 265, May 22, 1867.
48, 70, 23, 18, 5, 67, 68, 52, 47, 34, 27, 38, 44.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 266, May 22, 1867.
21, 77, 39, 42, 17, 25, 59, 61, 10, 35, 67, 46, 51, 82.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—Extra Class No. 148, May 22, 1867.
5, 10, 21, 56, 75, 38, 7, 15, 72, 25, 33, 1, 77.
GEORGIA STATE—Class No. 149, May 22, 1867.
76, 62, 21, 1, 28, 57, 23, 55, 53, 3, 32, 75.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Extra Class No. 158, May 22, 1867.
62, 47, 56, 24, 33, 13, 76, 3, 2, 49, 40, 51, 5.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Class No. 159, May 22, 1867.
49, 66, 26, 60, 39, 1, 44, 64, 8, 50, 76, 28.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.—One hundred per cent. allowed on all investments. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries; six per cent. commission allowed on all investments. B. NATHAN, No. 174 Broadway, and No. 77 Nassau-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.—JAMES H. STURGES, Broker, No. 8 Park-place and No. 4 Division-st.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. WM. PEARSALL, No. 215 1st-st. and No. 3 Water-st., Williamsburgh.